The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 6128. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Desperate Fighting for Possession of Fort Vanvres.

It is Captured and Recaptured in Quick Succession.

Daring Attacks on the Communists at Neuilly and Asnieres.

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THE CONFLICT AROUND PARIS.

Capture and Recapture of Fort Vanvres—Desperate Fighting.

PARIS, May 11, evening, via LONDON, midnight.—Fort Vanvres was captured last night by the Versailles troops and was held for a short time, when it was recaptured by the Communist forces. There has been desperate fighting there today. The fort is in a very dilapidated condition, and it will become imperative upon the forces of the Commune to evacuate it. The Government troops make daring attacks on Neuilly and Asnieres. The *Réveil* says Gen. CHARETTE commands the troops in the Bois de Boulogne. Gen. ROSSEL has not gone to Versailles, as has been reported, but remains outside of Paris, ready to give his assistance to the revolution.

Operations at Neuilly—Gen. Rossel's Successor—American Relief.

PARIS, May 11.—The principal attack of the Versaillists is expected at Auteuil and Point du Jour. Both sides are massing their troops, and a great battle is anticipated. M. DELESCLUZE has been appointed Delegate Minister of War to the Commune.

VERSAILLES, May 11.—The cannonade continues, and the results are described as tremendous. Fort Vanvres still resists. The Government troops, yesterday, carried the barricades in the village of Bourg-la-Reine, killing and wounding 160 of the insurgents and capturing forty-three.

LONDON, May 11.—The United States store-ship *Relief*, from New-York and Philadelphia, laden with provisions for the sufferers in France from the late war, has arrived off the Scilly Islands.

Forts Montrouge and Vanvres Silenced—Arrest and Escape of Gen. Rossel—Thiers' House to be Demolished.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Times* special dispatch from Versailles says the fire of Forts Montrouge and Vanvres has been silenced. The National Guard of the Arrondissements Vaugirard and the Pantheon have refused to march against the Versailles troops. The fall of the Column of Vendome is, it is said, now definitively fixed for Friday. A special dispatch from Paris says Gen. ROSSEL has been arrested, and that Gen. DOMBROWSKI is now supreme. Gen. ROSSEL was placed in the custody of M. GIRARDIN. At 5 o'clock both of them disappeared, and neither has yet been recaptured. The Versaillists are in the Bois de Boulogne. In consequence of the proclamation just issued by M. THIERS, the Commune has decreed the seizure of his furniture and the demolition of his residence in Paris. The Palace of the Luxembourg has been offered to the City of Paris for the holding of its municipal councils.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace at Frankfort by Prince Bismarck and M. Favre.

LONDON, May 11.—The treaty of peace just concluded at Frankfort abrogates the commercial treaty between France and Germany, and gives to Prussia the control of the railways in the ceded territory in consideration of a deduction from the war indemnity of 325,000,000 of francs. One of the clauses of the treaty provides for the acquisition by Prussia of the railway from Thionville to Luxembourg.

The *Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main containing the following statements: The Germans have, in the treaty just concluded, promised to send back to France at once the prisoners interned in Germany. A French loan of one milliard of francs has been secured by Frankfort bankers. Prince BISMARCK consents to the decrease of the war indemnity to be paid by France by half a milliard of francs. The Paris forts still held by German troops are to be immediately evacuated. The cities of Nancy, Belfort and Longwy are to be retained by the Germans until the conditions of the treaty of peace are fulfilled.

A special dispatch from Paris says that Prince BISMARCK has promised to relinquish one milliard of the war indemnity on the condition that France agrees to the immunity from capture of private property on the sea. M. POUYER QUERTIER has gone to Mayence and Cologne to make arrangements for the speedy return of the French prisoners to Versailles.

FRANKFORT, May 11.—Prince BISMARCK has returned to Berlin, and M. FAVRE has started for Versailles.

The Treaty in the Assembly—M. Thiers Grows Petulant.

VERSAILLES, May 11, via LONDON May 12—2½ A. M.—In the Assembly today, President THIERS announced the signing of the definitive treaty of peace between France and Germany. He stated that no amelioration of the conditions imposed by Prince BISMARCK could be obtained. Upon a member of the Assembly asking for an explanation of the recent interview with the delegates from Bordeaux, M. THIERS answered in a petulant manner and demanded a vote of confidence. After much excitement in the Chamber a vote was taken. M. THIERS was sustained by 495 to 10.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings—The Masqueraders' Trial.

LONDON, May 11.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. MONSELL, Postmaster-General, expressed his inability to explain why the Cunard Steam-ship Company declines to bring the American mails. The Army Regulation bill was debated at length. In the House of Lords, in reply to a question from the Opposition, Earl GRANVILLE, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declined to state whether the English claims on the United States would be adjudicated in England.

It is thought that the trial of BOULTON and PARK, two of the men implicated in the woman personation affair of last Summer, will fail at the present term, as the sittings of the Court will expire at midnight of Saturday, and there are yet scores of witnesses to be examined. The proceedings will have to be commenced probably de novo some months hence.

ASIA.

Famine in Persia—Thousands of the Inhabitants Dying.

LONDON, May 11.—Special dispatches from Bombay report a famine in Persia from lack of rain, and that thousands of the inhabitants are dying.

AFRICA.

Defeat of the Insurgent Arabs by the French.

VERSAILLES, May 11.—Important news has been received from Algeria, where the condition of affairs has decidedly improved. The Arab insurgents have been defeated in an engagement in which their leader, KILLIBE MOKRANI, was killed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress Toward Restoring Order and Security in Paraguay—Yellow Fever in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—The Uruguayan Revolt.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, March 10.—The Congress has already commenced its sessions. On the opening day, March 1, the President of the Republic presented a voluminous message, giving an account of all that had been done by the Government from the date of the establishment of the triumvirate up to the day of the meeting of the legislative body of the nation for the first time. The expedition against the Caygua Indians to rescue the families that they had carried into captivity, resulted favorably. More than fifty persons were brought back, and are now in Asuncion, where they have been provided with food and clothing.

MONTEVIDEO, April 1.—This port has been closed to all vessels from the Argentine Republic and Paraguay. The decree to that effect was promulgated today, owing to the very bad accounts received from Buenos Ayres regarding the unprecedented spread of yellow fever. Late advices from Paraguay report the appearance of cholera, but no mention is made of the disease having an epidemic character as yet. The latest advices from Buenos Ayres report the rapid increase of the fever. The deaths number upward of 300 a day, notwithstanding the great decrease in the population by the emigration of over one-half of the residents to the camp districts. A panic, of course, prevails, but the "Comision de Salubridad" is evidently doing all in its power to assist the needy and indicate the measures necessary for the health of the city. APARICIO, the insurgent chief, was being pursued by the forces under Gen. SUAREZ, in the department of Tacuarambo, the most northerly of the Republic, and it was expected that an engagement would take place immediately, or the rebels be driven into Brazil. The Government has convoked the Chambers in an extraordinary session to raise means for carrying on the war and meeting the greatest obligations. Four million dollars are asked for. The measure meets with strong opposition.

SLAUGHTER OF INDIANS.

Citizens of Arizona Avenging the Murder of Settlers—Eighty-Five Apaches Slain in Their Camp by Whites and Papajo.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The Tucson (Arizona) *Citizen* of the 3d inst., has the following: "The suffering and exasperated people have commenced the work of retaliation on the Indians. Their patience has been remarkable, but the killing of four good citizens on the San Pedro by Indians who had been fed and otherwise provided for at Camp Grant, exhausted it. There is no Indian reservation at Camp Grant, but a few hundred Apaches recently came there, promised peace and were fed and recruited, and from thence went out to steal and murder. Having tracked the guilty ones to their base of supplies two weeks ago, the citizens determined to make their power felt, and on the 28th of April, a few of them, aided by 100 Papajo Indians, started on a mission of revenge and self-protection. Early on the morning of the 30th they dashed into the Indian camp, killing eighty-five savages and taking twenty-eight Indian prisoners. A horse, recently stolen from a farmer named SMITH, of Tucson, was captured, and some unbroken packages of centre-primed rifle cartridges and a breast-pin, worth $200, that belonged to a woman recently killed at Tubac, were found on these Indians, making it a matter of certainty that they were the same Indians that killed L. B. WOOSTER and the woman on his farm. It is certain that the citizens of Arizona will no longer witness the murder of their fellows and the stealing of their property and tamely endure it.

KUKLUX IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Statement of a United States Collector of Revenue—Murders, Outrages and Threats—Officials and Friends of the Government the Objects.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Collector DONALDSON, of the First South Carolina Revenue District, has written a long letter to Commissioner PLEASONTON upon the condition of society in his district, which he describes as such that unless the Government interferes, its representatives will be driven to abandon their work or leave their homes for better protection of life and property. The Collector says that for a year past he has been frequently warned of danger to himself and family. He states that throughout his district there exists a well-organized society whose object is to control social and political action, and is composed of soldiers and friends of the late Confederacy; that in every county of the district they are destroying representative men, friends of the Government, white and colored. He states that in Chesterfield County, on the 19th ult., ROBERT MELTON was called from his bed at midnight and shot down; his wife was foully murdered, and his daughter was badly wounded. MELTON was a tax collector in the employ of Mr. DONALDSON, and his offense, the latter states, was loyalty. Mr. DONALDSON continues, stating that in Lancaster County a man was taken from his bed and hanged, as also another man in Williamsburg County, and the Commissioner of Clarendon County. All these outrages were committed, states the writer, within a few days, and in no instance has any effort been made to bring the guilty parties to justice. He says Gov. SCOTT is unable to deal with the present state of affairs, and that unless the General Government intervenes it will continue. He thinks the matter personally concerns him as a United States officer, as every person holding such an office in that section of the country is an object of hatred. Persons have written to him threatening letters. On the date of his letter to the Commissioner he received a letter by mail, post-marked Cheraw, wherein he was ordered to leave the county in fifteen days. Special-deputy JOSEPH GALLAGHER, who is a Democrat and one of the first families, has been annoyed and threatened so that he refuses to continue the collection of taxes in Kershaw and Lancaster Counties. Another deputy, Mr. FRANK GOSS, who has been in office two years in those counties, has also refused to continue the collection of delinquent taxes under warrant, for like reasons. Assistant Assessor MCKNIGHT has also received a Kuklux letter, ordering him to leave, and Mr. DONALDSON states that they must be protected by the President or cease work. Mr. DONALDSON asserts that the State of South Carolina is powerless to protect the loyal citizens, and in view of these facts Mr. DONALDSON asks that application be made to the President for such force as may be necessary to protect the lives of the Revenue officers and the Government property.

CONNECTICUT.

Settlement of the Governorship Question by Declaring Mr. Jewell Elected.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 11.—The Senate today passed the resolution declaring MARSHALL JEWELL and the other Republican candidates for State officers elected. Lieut.-Gov. TYLER took the oath of office in the Senate Chamber. The House having inadvertently omitted to appoint a committee to wait upon the Governor, he will not take the oath of office until Tuesday next, to which day both Houses have adjourned. There will be an inaugural parade and the usual "election day" ceremonies on Tuesday, and Gov. JEWELL will communicate his Message to the Legislature. The joint standing committees were announced today in both Houses.

THE COAL SUSPENSION.

A Laborers' and Miners' Meeting at Bellevue—Nothing Definite Done.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, May 11.—There was a mass-meeting of laborers and miners in Bellevue this afternoon, who resolved to go to work in the Briggs shaft on Monday. A delegation was appointed to wait upon the men who formerly worked therein to ascertain whether the latter do not themselves wish to resume work. In case they do the former will not interfere with them, but will resume in the first shaft that is thrown open to them. Pursuant to call issued yesterday with a flourish of trumpets for a grand mass-meeting, only about 1,200 people were present, not one-third of whom were either miners or laborers. There was no one present who seemed willing to take the lead, and general apathy and indifference was painfully apparent. The speeches made were nearly all foreign to the object of the meeting. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That our motive in this struggle is to secure justice for ourselves and fellow-laborers of every nationality.

Resolved, That we wish to extend to others that which we wish accorded to ourselves.

Resolved, That we have no animosity toward the Welsh as a class or as citizens of this commonwealth, but a deep sense of the wrong inflicted on us by the inside foremen for the last quarter of a century.

Resolved, That we, Irish, German, Scotch and English miners, indorse the action pursued by the laborers.

Resolved, That we condemn riots and intimidations as a breach of the peace, and in direct opposition to the fundamental principles of this ever glorious Republic.

Resolved, That it is not the intention of the laborers to reduce the rate of wages, but that the same may be adjusted according to all rules of equity, and work be resumed.

After an incoherent harangue from a laborer, the meeting broke up. Nothing whatever was accomplished, and there is a settled conviction that there is nothing to hope for from the recent movements of the laborers.

Latest From the Mining Regions—Action of the Coal Companies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 12—12½ A. M.—The representatives of the Miners' Union, and the local Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, have been in counsel since 9 o'clock last evening, and it is confidently expected, in fact, it is already known, that a compromise has been effected by which a general resumption will immediately take place in this region.

12¾ A. M.—Mr. DICKSON, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, has replied to the proposition submitted by the Committee of Miners on Wednesday. He offers five and a half cents per ton, making seven cents per car, advance on his former proposition—namely, eighty-six cents per diamond car. These prices are to continue till the 1st of June, and work is to be resumed at once. The Conference is still in session.

The Proposition Rejected.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 12—1 A. M.—The miners have refused the proposition made to them by Mr. DICKSON, President of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company. It is probable that the weakness of the laborers' movement toward resumption, as shown at their meeting today, has had much to do with the decision.

End of the Strike in the Schuylkill Region—An Agreement Made—Resumption on Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 11.—A dispatch from Pottsville says the following is a memorandum of the agreement signed at noon by the officers of both organizations. The meeting was pleasant and satisfactory on both sides. The agreement insures steady work in the Schuylkill region for the remainder of the year. A general resumption takes place on Monday. Tolls will be removed at once by the railroad companies, thus removing the dead lock.

Wm. Kelly Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree—Sentence of both Kelly and Divine—A Life-Time in Prison.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday night, at Hempsted, L. I., the counsel for the State, BENJ. W. DOWNING, finished the closing argument for the people in the case of WM. W. KELLY, charged with the murder of GARRETT W. NOSTRAND, and after a short charge by Judge GILBERT, the jury withdrew. At 1:40 o'clock Thursday morning the jury returned to the Court-room, having decided upon a verdict, which was murder in the second degree. Judge GILBERT immediately ordered that DIVINE should be brought into Court, and both were sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing for life. JOHN H. DIVINE is twenty-one years of age, single, born in Queens County; WM. KELLY is forty-six years of age, married, and born in Ireland. The prisoners will be taken up the river on Monday.

A Doctor With the Small-Pox Visiting Patients—He is Seized by the Sanitary Inspector and Sent to the Hospital.

While the City Sanitary Inspector of the Health Department was performing his regular duties yesterday, he met Dr. THEYKEN, of Franklin-street, attending to patients around the City. To his surprise, the Inspector saw the Doctor was covered with small-pox eruptions, and the Inspector at once seized the Doctor and had him conveyed to the hospital. Upon making inquiries, the Inspector found that the Doctor had not only visited patients, but had been receiving patients and friends at his house. Further than this, he had, on Wednesday, visited several patients in Hoboken, and has, no doubt, carried the infection with him.

WASHINGTON.

The Committee on Foreign Relations Discussing the Treaty—The Public Buildings—Railroads Bidding for Patronage—Marriage of a Journalist—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Committee on Foreign Relations were in session on the treaty all day, their sitting ending only at a very late dinner hour. Their discussions, it is understood, were mainly upon the fisheries and British claims provisions. They will hardly be able to report upon it before Monday, and the session of the Senate to-morrow, therefore, will be of short duration.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Gen. O. E. BABCOCK, of the President's staff, has been made Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, vice Gen. MICHLER relieved. Gen. BABCOCK belongs to the Engineer Corps of the army, and is an officer of an exceedingly practical and systematic cast of mind, as well as of the purest integrity. He is well adapted to these duties, which will permit him to remain in confidential relations with the President.

RAILROAD RIVALRY.

Another effect of the contest between those two great corporations, the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has just been developed. The Baltimore and Ohio has recently completed and put in operation a branch known as the Connellsville Road, from Cumberland, on the main line, to Pittsburg. They opened for regular through travel this week, and at once put the fare from Washington to Pittsburg at $9, heretofore $10 and $11. The Pennsylvania and its connection, the Northern Central, at once followed suit, and the city is placarded with the bills of the rivals announcing the reduction, at which the traveling public rejoices.

A FORTUNATE JOURNALIST.

DAVID R. MCKEE, Esq., the correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, and also of the Washington staff of the New-York Associated Press, was married this afternoon, to Miss DUNN, daughter of Gen. W. MCKEE DUNN, of this city. Owing to the recent death of Mr. MCKEE's mother, the ceremony was entirely private. The bride and bridegroom are both highly esteemed in the most intelligent and refined circles of the city, and Miss DUNN has, for some years, been one of the most admired of the city's fair daughters. Mr. MCKEE has won a handsome prize and he deserves it.

THE LAND RECORDER.

The office of Recorder in the General Land Office remaining vacant, the number of applicants increases, and there are almost as many as for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior some time ago. Strange to say, no names of Ex-Congressmen are on the list. M. M. KAIGHN, already mentioned, appears to hold the lead in the race.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

The members of the Joint High Commission purpose leaving here in a special car attached to the 6¾ train, on Saturday, for Harper's Ferry, where they will spend about six hours, returning here at 11½ Saturday night.

THE WASHINGTON CANAL NUISANCE.

Last November the Washington Canal nuisance seemed in a fair way to be abated before this time. The contract for dredging it out was awarded, and a great show of pushing forward the work was made. Almost nothing has been accomplished, however, and now the Board of Health, under the new government, is looking about for a plan to free the portions of the city about the foul ditch from the nuisance which it breeds. The Board held a meeting last evening, and considered several plans for the improvement, but came to no conclusion. The Smithsonian Institute and the Agricultural Department buildings are only a little more fit for habitation at some seasons of the year, on account of this canal, than the swamps of Florida.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Kidder National Gold Bank of Boston has forwarded its report to the Controller of the Currency in response to the circular calling for reports of the condition of banks at the close of business on the 29th ultimo:

Aggregate resources and liabilities	$868,298 22
Bonds and discounts	174,816 45
United States bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Premiums	25,025 91
Checks and other cash items	338 00
Specie	336,115 00
Capital	300,000 00
Undivided profits	10,256 00
National bank notes outstanding	300 00
Individual deposits	356,135 22

THE NEW BONDS.

In accordance with previous announcement, the Superintendent of the Note Engraving and Printing of the Treasury will be ready by the 15th inst. to deliver to the agents for distribution a portion of the new five per cent. bonds. What amount will be ready cannot be accurately stated, though it is expected there will be a sufficient quantity ready to supply those who have already subscribed. It is confidently believed that, after the middle of the present month, the Department will be able to furnish the new bonds, of all classes, in amounts equal to all ordinary demands likely to be made upon the Treasury by its agents.

A LAND GRANT TO ARKANSAS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Arkansas a patent embracing in the aggregate 112,836 acres, as lands inuring to the State under the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, in aid of the construction of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Branch Railroad.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night Thursday, May 11, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.79	..	N. E.	Gentle.	L. rain.
Baltimore	30.10	54	....	Calm.	Clear.
Boston	29.96	49	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.87	50	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston	29.79	72	E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.94	57	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.97	59	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.01	48	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	29.98	58	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	29.95	40	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.91	54	....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West	29.84	73	E.	Brisk.	H. rain.
Knoxville, Tenn	29.85	53	N. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	29.65	67	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.88	54	N. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.94	56	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Mt. Washingt'n	29.89	27	W.	High.	Fair.
Nashville	29.88	55	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-London	30.00	47	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.00	47	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Norfolk, Va.	30.03	54	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.88	54	....	Calm.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.10	56	S.	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	.....	55	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	29.90	46	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.95	58	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Savannah	29.70	73	E.	Fresh.	Threat'g.
St. Louis	29.90	61	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.87	62	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	29.96	56	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	30.06	52	S. W.	......	Clear.
Wilmington	29.93	60	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.01	51	S.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The Government Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11—7½ P. M.—The barometer has fallen very generally east of the Rocky Mountains, the area of high and low pressure having moved slowly south-eastward. A severe storm passed over a small portion of Georgia and South Carolina during the night, and another is forming in Upper Florida. The clouds which extended on Wednesday evening from Delaware to Alabama, after moving southward, are now succeeded by cloudy and threatening weather, extending from Kentucky south and east. Temperature has very generally risen on the lakes and in the Western States.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will continue falling very generally on Friday, with increasing cloudiness, variable weather and light winds, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

The Meteorological Record.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, May 11.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 29.89; change, minus .05; thermometer, 26°; change, plus 4°; relative humidity, .87; wind west; velocity of wind, 54 miles per hour. Today has been raw and windy, and the clouds dull and gray, with frequent squalls of snow. As our altitude gives us a climate similar to that near the arctic circle we shall expect this weather for some time.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	48	53	56	60	57
Stand of barometer in inch	30.06	..	30.10	..	30.07

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 48.

THE PUGILISTS.

Interference of the Canadian Authorities—The Roughs Decamp in Hot Haste—A Change of Base.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 11.—A Canadian gunboat passed up the lake at 8 o'clock this morning. Her supposed object is the prevention of the Mace-Coburn fight. Four large tugs left this city last night, crowded with passengers, among whom were some prominent citizens of this place, anxious to see the "mill."

BUFFALO, May 11.—The parties to the long-talked-of prize-fight between JIM MACE and JOE COBURN left Erie about 2 o'clock A. M., in two propellers, the *Wenona* and *New-York*. At Erie the sale of tickets was quite lively, and both boats were crowded with the sporting gentry, doubtless realizing a handsome amount for both the principals. Good order prevailed on both crafts. The rough element indulged in considerable skylarking, but none which led to any harm, and there was not a grossly intoxicated man on either boat. About 5 o'clock this morning the propellers arrived off Long Point, and there a number of propellers and tugs conveying excursion parties from various points on the lake were found. The propellers carrying the principals, however, bore down the lake and the other craft followed, the *Wenona* leading the fleet. About 7 o'clock she cast anchor a few hundred yards from the shore, and, as is proved, opposite the mouth of Hay Creek, two or three miles west of Port Dover. The COBURN boat at first ran lower down and dropped anchor off the Port Dover harbor, but soon came back and moved alongside of the MACE boat. This was generally considered as evidence that the fight would take place. A small boat was let down from the *Wenona*, in which a party went ashore to select a precise spot for the contest. In a short time these arrangements were reported complete, and then the work of transferring the spectators from the boats to the mainland commenced. This was quite a business, as small boats were far from plenty, and it was not until nearly 9 o'clock that the ring was pitched on the farm of DANIEL WOOLEY, in the Township of Woodhouse, County of Norfolk. The principals did not come to the ground immediately. There was difficulty in agreeing upon a referee. WILLIAM MCMULLEN, of Philadelphia was satisfactory to both parties, but it was understood he would not accept the position. However, the two men could not agree upon any one else before entering the ring, and it was therefore decided to put in an appearance, and name MCMULLEN as referee, with the alternative of selecting some other man on the spur of the moment if he should persist in his refusal to act. Before 9 o'clock a large number had assembled in the field, and constant accessions were received, both of those who were being landed from the craft outside and from the country.

The inhabitants being much excited over the sudden advent of their visitors. It was not until 10:55 o'clock that COBURN made his appearance, to the great satisfaction of some 1,500 people, who had been patiently waiting, and loud cheering followed when he shied his castor into the ring, which was redoubled in a few minutes later when MACE, who was the favorite in the betting, came to the ring and followed suit with his tile. The seconds for MACE were JAMES CUSAC and JERRY DONAHAN, while OWEN GORMAN and JAMES DURYEA performed the same service for COBURN. BARNEY AARON was umpire for MACE, and FRANK MCINTYRE for COBURN. A. MCMILLAN was first named for referee, and the announcement met with popular approval; but that individual stepped into the ring at once, and announced "that under no circumstances would he consented to act." Various names were proposed and rejected by one or the other party, until at last an agreement was come to upon RICHARD HOLLYWOOD, of New-York, who accepted the position with the remark that the men should fight upon their merits, and the best man win. MACE had won the toss for choice of corners, and posted himself with his back to the sun. Before the men had stripped for business COBURN crossed to MACE's corner and offered him a bet of $1,000 on the result of the fight, which was promptly covered. The men were then peeled, and toed the scratch, and shook hands at 11:50 o'clock. There was little to criticize in the appearance of either. The weight of MACE was 165 pounds, and that of COBURN 160 pounds. MACE was perhaps a shade finer than his opponent, but the form of both reflected great credit upon their trainers. They were of the same height, 5 feet 9½ inches, and as they confronted each other, all the spectators felt that they would see an exciting fight, but these expectations were doomed to disappointment.

The first round, which was not completed, was also the last, and was without parallel in the history of the ring.

No sooner did MACE put up his hands at the scratch, than COBURN began backing to his corner. MACE followed him up a little ways, but after a few feints returned to the centre of the ring, and stood looking at COBURN, who was fighting shy for some minutes. It was evidently the intention of the latter to force MACE to take the initiative and fight in his (COBURN's) corner, if he fought at all; while MACE was not willing to allow his antagonist to have his will in this respect. The round, as it progressed, barring the interest attaching to the agility of the men, and their skill in keeping out of one another's way, was too tedious to be worthy of extended report. MACE was always ready to fight at the scratch, but not willing to do so in COBURN's corner, and COBURN would fight nowhere else.

At times the men stood contemplating each other for as much as five minutes at a time, without raising their arms, and during the entire progress of this extraordinary round the men did not, in a single instance, touch each other's skin, even in parrying blows.

There was no variation in the programme until 1:02 o'clock, when the fight had been in progress over one hour. Then an alarm of "Police" was raised, but little notice was paid to it, as it was generally considered bogus. Five minutes later, however, and while they were feinting and dodging in close quarters and showing more signs of meaning business they were suddenly interrupted by the ring being broken into by two persons—one in citizen's clothes, and the other wearing a cocked-hat and a straight sword.

The first of these rushed in with the exclamation, "Gentlemen, this thing cannot be allowed to go on any longer," and announced himself as Chief Magistrate and his companion as Sheriff of the county. The fighters retired to their corners at once. Many of the spectators ran away in various directions, while others broke into the ring, shouting, "Put him out." The undismayed Chief Magistrate, however, in somewhat excited tones proceeded to lay down the law in the case. He read the Canadian statute forbidding such exhibitions, and informed those assembled that a regiment of soldiers was drawn up close by and would be directed to fire into the crowd unless they instantly dispersed. The referee at once declared that the fight was over for the present, and the mandate of Queen VICTORIA, through the mouth of her trusted servant, WM. L. WILSON, Chief Magistrate of Norfolk County, was obeyed without any further symptoms of resistance.

While Judge WILSON was haranguing the mob, some one stole from him a gold watch valued at thirty-five guineas.

The Canadian troops belonged to the Thirty-ninth Regiment, were fifty in number, and were commanded by Col. JAMES TISDALE. They were from Simcoe, about twelve miles distant from the scene of the fight. The troops were marched down to the mouth of Hay Creek, and overlooked the embarkation of the party in small boats for their steamers. This operation was not completed until a late hour in the afternoon, and as the lake was rough, the crowd reckless, and the small boats often carelessly managed. Many ludicrous incidents occurred, but no serious accidents. Both parties went back to Erie sore-heads.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 11.—"Dick" HOLLYWOOD, of New-York, the referee in the Mace-Coburn fight, has decided that the men meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow at Erie, Penn., when he will name the fighting-ground.

THE VETERANS.

Ex-Officers and Soldiers of the Union Armies in Convention.

The City of Boston Thronged With Strangers—The Grand Army of the Republic Convention—The Burnside Ninth Army Corps Society.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 11, 1871.

The city is literally filled with strangers—ex-officers and soldiers of the Union armies—gathered to attend the annual meetings of the various societies formed for maintaining army friendships, and establishing a brotherhood among the survivors of the campaigns under BURNSIDE, and SHERMAN, and HOOKER, and SHERIDAN, and GRANT. The weather has been delightful during the past two days, a slight shower yesterday serving only to keep the dust under foot—and the streets as well as the hotel rotundas and parlors are crowded with gentlemen wearing ribbons and medals on their breasts, and for the most part walking about linked arm in arm, or clustered on the corners in irregular groups, talking loudly and incessantly of the days when they were comrades on Southern bivouac and battle-fields. The reunions of the week were inaugurated yesterday by the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at the hall of the John A. Andrew Encampment, in the morning, and the banquet, at Faneuil Hall, in the evening. Today there has been a continued session of the Grand Army of the Republic, at which nothing of importance has been done up to 3 o'clock P. M.—a meeting of the Sixth Army Corps at the Parker House, and a meeting at the Tremont House of the Society of the Burnside Expedition and the Ninth Army Corps. To-night the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., is commander, will give a banquet at the Parker House complimentary to the distinguished military gentlemen now in the city, and to-morrow the third annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will take place—the literary exercises occurring at the Globe Theatre, at 11 A. M., and the banquet at the Revere House, at 7½ P. M. Also, in the morning, at 10 o'clock, the members of the Cavalry Corps Association will meet at the Sherman House, when arrangements will be made for the first annual reunion. A large number of members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee are in the city, but no formal meeting has been arranged.

ENTHUSIASM OVER GEN. HOOKER.

Of all the renowned officers in the city Gen. JOE HOOKER seems to be the most popular. During his brief stay his rooms have been crowded with visitors anxious to meet him, among whom were many of his old soldiers, who idolized him as of old, and he has been followed whenever he has appeared on the streets by excited crowds, who have shouted the old cry of "Cheers for 'Fighting Joe.'" Last night at the Grand Army of the Republic banquet, at Faneuil Hall, when he rose to respond to the toast of "The Battle Above the Clouds," the scene of enthusiasm was almost unparalleled, and recalled the days just following the close of the war. This forenoon, in company with a few State military officers he visited the State House and made a speech from the Speaker's desk in the House of Representatives. He said that he claimed his parentage and birth in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He had long been anxious to visit this Commonwealth, where he expected to meet his old soldiers and friends. He knew it was a good State where order was preserved, but he did not expect to find the Legislature in session, and he didn't suppose that it took them so long to make the laws. [Laughter.] He was inclined to think that it must be a bad State to require so much legislation, but he was, however, well satisfied with the State, the Governor, the Legislature, and our Senators and Representatives in Congress. He then alluded to his attempt to get command of Massachusetts troops when he was first appointed, but found himself opposed by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and said that the First and Eleventh Massachusetts Regiments, which were in his command, were two as good regiments as ever served in the army. He especially commended the Sixteenth Regiment, under Col. WYMAN, for the valor and discipline exhibited at the battle of Glendale, where they bore the brunt of the battle, and said that he had never seen better discipline in any troops in the world. That the troops of Massachusetts were so well appointed and so well commanded was due to Gov. ANDREW, the hero of the war, and if history did not make him so it would be greatly at fault. [Great applause.] If he was to touch politics it would be with tongs, but Gov. ANDREW, he said, was the best man the State ever produced. [Renewed applause.]

Gen. PLEASONTON, though not so enthusiastically received, finds many admirers, and, in fact, all the general officers excite as much popular enthusiasm as during the most exciting days of the war.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION AND NINTH ARMY CORPS.

At 10 o'clock this morning, Gen. BURNSIDE's parlor at the Parker House, was crowded with members of the Society of which he is the President, and the Secretary was kept constantly at work for two hours in issuing tickets for the dinner and in enrolling new members. At noon the head-quarters of the Society were removed to the Tremont House, and shortly after the business meeting was called into session. About 150 gentlemen were present, including Gen. Burnside, Gen Kilpatrick, Gen. Parke, Gen. Butler, Gen. Griffin, Gen. Richmond, Gen. Lee, Gen. King and Col. Howard. In calling the meeting to order, Gen. BURNSIDE stated that he should not attempt to make a speech, but would merely congratulate the members of the Society on meeting together again in such large numbers. The Society had a trifling debt upon its shoulders, but it was nothing very alarming, and as it was funded without interest, he thought no member need feel the least fear as to the Society's welfare. The Treasurer (Major HODGKINS) would send round a statement of the finances in a circular. No reports were ready, and after voting to have them submitted in print, the Society appointed Gen. King, Col. Howard, Col. Whitton, Major Jones and Dr. Cutter a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. A little past 1 o'clock they reported the following list:

President—Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE. *Vice-President*—Major-Gen. John G. Parke. *Recording Secretary*—Gen. Louis Richmond. *Corresponding Secretary*—Col. D. R. Larned. *Treasurer*—Major W. H. Hodgkins. *Executive Committee*—The same as last year, consisting of one member from each State in the Union.

The report was accepted, and in a few appropriate remarks Gen. BURNSIDE returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him in his reelection to the office of President of the Society. It was voted that the next annual meeting should take place at Philadelphia, the time to be designated by the Executive Committee. The matter of a new form of certificate of membership was referred to the Executive Committee, to be reported upon at the next annual meeting. After the transaction of some routine business the Society adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock for ...

The Burnside Society Dinner—Interesting Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 11.—The Ninth Army Corps dinner was the event of the day. It was given in the parlors of the Tremont House early in the evening. Over two hundred of the members of the old corps sat down at the tables, and a jollier set never assembled around the festive board. The affair was one of the most successful of its kind. The dinner was good; wine flowed generously, but not too freely; the speeches were capital, being short, pithy, light, a trifle frothy, but exceedingly patriotic; the enthusiasm was unbounded, and the cheering vigorous and frequent. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE occupied the position of honor, and at his right and left sat the distinguished men of the occasion—Gen. George G. Meade, Judson Kilpatrick, Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, Alfred Pleasonton, S. G. Foster, United States Marshal George H. Sharpe of New-York, Ex-Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin, Ex-Gov. Harriman of New-Hampshire, (now Naval Officer here,) Gen. J. G. Parke, Gen. Chipman of Washington, and Gen. Owen of Pennsylvania.

The speaking was begun by Gen. BURNSIDE, who reviewed the history of his old corps, recounted its gallant deeds, and revived the old memories of camp and field. Then followed the toasts in regular order: "The President of the United States," responded to by Gen. WALTER HARRIMAN; "The memory of our martyred President,"—drank standing and in silence; "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," by Gen. CHARLES F. WALCOTT; "The Memory of JOHN A. ANDREW,"—drank in silence; "The Union—It Must, it Shall be Preserved," Gen. KILPATRICK; "The Grand Army of the Republic," Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD; "The Army of the Potomac," Gen. MEADE; "The Navy," Gen. FOSTER; "The Burnside Expedition and Ninth Army Corps," Gen. PARKE; "The Cavalry," Gen. PLEASONTON; "Our Volunteers," Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin. The most eloquent and finished speeches were made by Gens. KILPATRICK and WOODFORD, and the drollest by brave old Gen. FOSTER. KILPATRICK counseled his comrades not to engage too much in the petty political strifes of the moment, nor to think too much of State pride, but remember that they are American citizens, whose duty it is to be loyal to the country as a whole. He spoke somewhat bitterly of the treatment of the soldier in times of peace, remarking that there are leaders in the Republican Party today who think that a certain soldier, who went out as private, and earned the General's star through valor and bravery alone, has only intelligence sufficient to hold a $1,200 position in the New-York Custom-house. Gen. WOODFORD defended the Grand Army of the Republic against the charge that it is a political organization, asserting that its mission was fraternity, charity and loyalty only. Much is expected of the Army of Potomac celebration to-morrow. BRET HARTE's poem will not be read by the author.

The Grand Army of the Republic—Gen. Burnside Elected Grand Commander.

BOSTON, May 11.—The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic held its final session today. The recommendations and suggestions in the speech of the Commander-in-Chief were discussed at considerable length. The grade system was virtually abolished. The ritual was somewhat changed, and the forms of reports simplified. The suggestions of open sessions of the National Encampment failed of passage. The election of officers being assigned as the first business of the afternoon session, Gen. LIPPINCOTT, of Illinois, addressed the Convention as follows: "On behalf of the Department of Illinois, I place in nomination for Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic Gen. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island. I wish there were more from that Department to vote with us who are here, for I know that among all the names of our order not one is more honored by the one hundred thousand living veteran soldiers of Illinois than AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE." The nomination was received with general acclamation, and a motion was made to elect by a viva voce vote, which was carried. Gen. BURNSIDE was then unanimously elected, amid great enthusiasm. Gen. LOGAN privately expressed himself heartily in accord with the choice of the Convention. Gen. BURNSIDE was informed of his election, and soon appeared, accepting the honor in a graceful speech, which was answered with cheers. The remaining offices were filled by the choice of the following comrades: Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Gen. LEWIS A. WAGNER, of Pennsylvania; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Col. JAMES F. COY, of California; Surgeon-in-Chief, Dr. SAMUEL A. GREENE, of Boston; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. COLLIER, of Ohio. The Convention then adjourned to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, next year.

During yesterday afternoon the following dispatch was received:

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1871.

National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, now in session in Boston:

We congratulate you on a peaceful encampment. Can you not add your protest against war, that there may never be another war encampment.

(Signed,) UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION,
Now in session in Cooper Institute in New-York.

An immediate reply was forwarded as follows:

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R.,
BOSTON, May 10, 1871.

Universal Peace Union, New-York:

Your congratulations are reciprocated. The Grand Army of the Republic is determined to have peace even if they must fight for it.

(Signed,) JOHN A. LOGAN, Commander.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the New-York Council of the Union League.

At the regular meeting of this body last night the main subjects of discussion were the gratifying result in Connecticut, the resolution of Gen. COCHRANE about Senator SUMNER, and the amendments to the Code of Procedure. Several new members were admitted, and a lively interest in political affairs was manifested.

The pith of the evening's proceedings is embodied in the resolutions herewith given.

Mr. F. J. OTTARSON congratulated the party on the failure of the attempted Democratic fraud in Connecticut, and offered the following, which met with unanimous approval:

Resolved, That the thanks of all honest voters are due to the Republicans in the Connecticut Legislature for their manly exposure of the frauds by which the Democratic leaders in that State endeavored to defeat the will of the people at the late election.

Resolved, That the refusal of the Democratic members of the Assembly to join in the investigation of the New-Haven and other frauds, proves that they were cognizant of the villainy by which they intended to retain the power, from which a majority of the voters of the State has justly and legally expelled them.

Resolved, That the main crimes of false counting and robbing of the ballot-box, being perpetrated in the especial home and stronghold of Gov. ENGLISH, shows that he must have been knowing to, if not a party in, the knavery, and that it was a part of a plan to keep him in the field as a competitor for the Presidential nomination of the Democracy in 1872.

Resolved, That this whole Connecticut matter shows in a strong light the patent truth that the Democratic Party everywhere, as in this State and City, will never hesitate to support any felony that may retain or acquire power for their unscrupulous leaders.

Resolved, That the Tammany leaders in this City should be acquitted of any direct interference in the Connecticut frauds, not from any virtue of their own, but by reason of the stupid blundering of their imitators in New-Haven, who have all the will to cheat, but lack Tammany's dexterity in manipulating the ballots.

Mr. N. P. RODGERS offered the following, which met with full approval:

Whereas, At the last meeting of the so-called Republican General Committee, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE offered a resolution concerning the displacement of Senator SUMNER from the Foreign Affairs Committee, which in intent and effect classes President GRANT with the ruffian, PRESTON S. BROOKS;

Resolved, That the said resolution is a scandalous insult to the President of the nation, both as an officer and as a man; an insult that fitly emanates from a reckless demagogue and bitter enemy of the Administration, and of the real Republican Party.

Resolved, That the unanimous approval of that resolution by the Committee, distributes to every member present a pro rata share in person of the infamy that attaches to the original mover.

Mr. LOEW spoke to his resolution, showing that the amendments to the Code now before Gov. HOFFMAN for approval are in conflict with the Constitutions, Federal and State, because they abridge or punish the right of free speech, and deny the right of trial by jury.

After miscellaneous discussion, the Council adjourned for two weeks.

PORTLAND, Me., May 11.—JOHN SAWYER, of Portland, contractor on the Great Falls and Ossipee Railroad, while passing through the woods, between Cornish and Ossipee, at 11 o'clock Tuesday night, was robbed of $4,500 by three men, who presented pistols at him.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

VESUVIUS.

A Night on the Mount in Eruption.

The Boston *Journal* reprints the following very interesting account of a night passed on Mount Vesuvius during an eruption, from the *Naples and Florence Observer* of April 15. The writer, Mr. F. L. CAPEN, of Boston, predicted this eruption, and the editor of the *Observer* gives his testimony to the general correctness of the weather predictions of Mr. CAPEN:

"This was, by far, the most thrilling and eventful night of my life. My interest in the volcano had been raised to enthusiasm by the outbreak of its torrent of lava on the evening of the [illegible], against the opinions of experienced residents. During a late walk on that magnificent road, the Corso Vittoria Emanuele, which overlooks the finest city and bay, and the most charming scenery I ever beheld, I heard, on the evening of the 8th, a succession of violent explosions from the crater, the distance being about twelve miles. Similar reports were frequent on the morning of the 9th, and in the afternoon a party of us—among whom were Mr. W. W. GRISCOM, a sound scholar and scientist from Philadelphia, and his pupil, Master S. C. STANTON, of Boston, now a resident of London—started for the scene. To omit the amusing incidents of the journey, we reached the stream of lava before sunset, and the summit before dark. We had a close view of the new crater, at the foot of the great cone, which, having no accumulation of ejected matter, *i. e.*, no cone of stone and ashes, shows clearly how it was first formed. A thick bed of solid rock seems to have been rent by the pent-up forces beneath, and forced upward into a vertical position, like the jaws of a monster—broad at the base and tapering at the top. Three or four of these vast rocks form the chimney, through which pour volumes of steam and smoke, roaring flames and lava, with great violence, as if from a mighty conflagration under intense pressure below. Our party were in haste to descend, as the night drew on; but I was not satisfied, and, being on the ground, I resolved to stay till morning; and I was well repaid for my trouble and privation. It is impossible to do justice to such a subject in a brief article. There are really three separate throats, so to speak, from the depths below, quite distinct in their mode of action. Two are within the main crater at the summit, and on a line with the new one abovenamed, which is near the north base of the great summit, or apex cone, and whose action I have described. The middle throat or register is the only one that was violent in its action, and through the night, at longer or shorter intervals, it was terrific. After brief periods of rest it broke forth again, with a tremendous explosion, as sudden and intense as that of the heaviest cannon, but many, many times vaster and grander, as if a magazine of powder or nitroglycerine had suddenly been ignited far down in the deep bowels of the earth. Sometimes one, oftener several reports, came in quick succession. Sometimes the first was loudest, but often the second and third reports followed with increasing rapidity and violence and with much greater intensity than the first. At all the explosions of this opening immense volleys of glowing stones and red-hot cinders were thrown to the height of from 100 to 200 feet, spreading into magnificent bouquets of great brilliancy, many of these stones, some of large size, falling outside the crater and rolling down the cone in glowing fragments to its base. Sometimes the explosions were preceded by subterranean rumblings far down in the deep caverns of the mountain, accompanied by a trembling of the solid frame to its very base.

The action of the third spout or register was wholly different from the other two. There was no violent explosion, as of pent-up power, as in the case of that just described, though, like that, its delivery was fitful; blowing out at intervals, and never uniform, continuous and unexplosive, like the first described new crater outside the cone, whose flow was a copious compressed volume of smoke and flame, as from a well-fed furnace, and with no noise, except that of the constant roaring of the flames. This third register made a great blowing noise, like an immense fuse, and very much like the noise of an ascending rocket of immense proportions. It threw out volumes of black smoke and great bouquets of glowing cinders, but with much less violence than its companion, as if the opening were much larger—so much larger in proportion to its discharge as to divest it of all explosive violence. I should regard this as the old and nearly spent crater. There are many other very interesting topics that should be noticed in this connection, but I have already intruded too far, both on your space and the patience of your readers.

Respectfully, F. L. CAPEN."

NOTE.—We are happy to record the general correctness of Mr. CAPEN's weather predictions, with a fair allowance for local and volcanic influence.

Contrary to expectation, the flow of lava has been continuous since the 2d inst.

He also predicts a mild period of eruptions between the 17th and 24th inst.—*Editor N. F. O.*

PARIS.

The Anti-Religious Sentiment of the Commune and its Results.

Paris (April 22) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The following is a list of the churches of Paris which have now been shut up. Most of them are great churches of the first order:

Sainte-Geneviève, (le Panthéon,) Notre Dame, St. Leu, St. Laurent, Notre Dame de Lorette, La Trinité, St. Philippe du Roule, St. Pierre de Montmartre, St. Martin, St. Jean, St. François, St. Eloi, St. Médard, St. Etienne du Mont, St. Jacques du Haut Pas, St. Roch, L'Assomption, St. Bernard de la Chapelle, St. Denis de la Chapelle, St. Ferdinand des Ternes, L'Annonciation de Passy, St. Pierre du Petit Montrouge, St. Honoré, Notre Dame de Plaisance, Notre Dame des Blancs Manteaux, Notre Dame de Clignancourt, St. Vincent de Paul.

And these churches are not only shut up but perquisitions have been made on them; all the movable articles of value being either seized or placed under seal. The following also is a list of the religious houses and convents on which perquisitions have been made:

April 3, Collége des Pères Jésuites, rue Lhomond, 18; Séminaire du Saint Esprit, rue Lhomond, 30; Couvent des Dominicans, rue Saint Jean de Beauvais.—5. Maison des Pères Jésuites rue de Sèvres, 35; Maison des Lazaristes, rue de Sèvres, 90.—6. Séminaire de Saint Sulpice, place St. Sulpice; Petites Sœurs des Pauvres, faubourg Saint Antoine.—7. Couvent des Pères Capucins, rue de la Santé; Ecole Bossuet aux Carmes; Couvent des Dames Augustines, rue de la Santé.—8. Petit Séminaire d'Issy, Maison de la Solitude.—10. Institution de l'abbé Lévêque, rue du Bois, à Auteuil.—11. Maison-mère des Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes, rue Oudinot, 27.—12. Maison des Sœurs de Charité des Ternes; Maison des Sœurs de Charité, faubourg Saint Jacques; Maison-mère des Pères de Picpus, rue Picpus; Couvent des Dames-Blanches de l'Adoration, rue Picpus.—13. Asile de la Paroisse Saint-Roch, passage Saint-Roch; Maison des Sœurs de Charité, rue Boutebrie; Etablissement de Charité, rue de la Ville-l'Evêque.—14. Couvent des dames du Sacré-Cœur, rue de Varennes.—15. Couvent des Oiseaux, rue de Sèvres; l'Ecole des Frères du carré Saint-Martin, rue Montgolfier; l'Ecole des Frères du 20e arrondissement.

FOREIGN DEATH RECORD.

Peter Von Hess, the Artist—A Tutor of Lord Byron—M. Emile Deschamps, Poet.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* holds that German art has sustained a great loss by the recent death of PETER VON HESS, one of the foremost masters of the Munich school of painters. He was born at Dusseldorf, in 1792, and, being well-recommended both by the good social position of his family and by his early developed talents, he was attached, in the capacity of painter, to the staff of Prince WREDE during the campaign in France from 1813 to 1815. A number of excellent little *genre* paintings was the result of this period, during which a leaning toward the school of painters like ADAM and KOBELL is still very perceptible; of this bias, however, the young artist, in his earnest striving toward realism, soon managed to free himself. In 1818, he went to Italy, and there produced some of his best productions, such as the famous "Morning in Partenkirchen," now in the [illegible]chtenberg Gallery, "Cossacks Crossing the Rhine," &c. To his sojourn in Greece, whither he afterward went with King OTHO, is owing the perhaps most celebrated of his pictures, the "Disembarkation of the Young King at Nauplia," now in the new Pinakothek at Munich. Among the best known of his other works are the battles of Arcis and of Bar-sur-Aube, the "Austrian Camp," and the "Crossing of the Beresina," the last painted for the Emperor NICHOLAS.... There died at Montrose, Scotland, April 26, Rev. Dr. PATERSON, minister of the second charge of the parish, at the advanced age of ninety-three. In MOORE's *Life of Lord Byron* there appear extracts from a journal which the poet once began under the title of "My Dictionary." In this "Dictionary" BYRON, writing during his stay in Aberdeen, and referring to a new teacher, says: "He was a very devout, clever little clergyman, named ROSS, afterward minister of one of the kirks (East I think.) Under him I made astonishing progress, and I recollect to this day his mild manners and good-natured painstaking. * * * Afterward I had a very serious, saturnine, but kind young man, named PATERSON, for a tutor. He was the son of my shoe-maker, but a good scholar, as is common with the Scotch. He was a rigid Presbyterian also. With him I began Latin in RUDDIMAN's grammar, and continued till I went to the grammar school." There seems little doubt that this was the PATERSON who has just died. He was the son of a school-master, and afterward assisted ROSS in the East Church. He would be about seventeen years of age when he taught BYRON—an age at which poor Scotch students begin to teach to help to keep them at college.... M. EMILE DESCHAMPS, a French poet, had died at Versailles, in his eightieth year.

EUROPEAN GAME-LAWS.

The Protection of Game in Foreign Countries.

From the London Times.

Reports have been obtained by the Foreign Office from the British Legations abroad, on the laws relating to the protection of game in foreign countries. In Prussia the political Reformers of 1848 abolished the old manorial right of shooting, and established the principle that the possession of the soil carries with it the exclusive right to pursue and kill game upon it, though not a right to follow wounded game to another's land. A later law limits the right of killing game on their own property to owners of at least 200 acres lying together, and owners of inclosed land. Uninclosed properties of less than 200 acres are to form part of the shooting district of the Commune. A fence season has also been re-established. A land-owner may inclose his land to keep game from coming on it, or may scare game away, or employ house-dogs to keep it off. Poaching is punished with fine or imprisonment. The report relating to Russia states that every land-owner has the exclusive right to shoot game on his own land, or on land rented from the Crown, subject to regulations as to season. In Sweden and Norway also, the possessor of land has the exclusive right to pursue and shoot game upon it, unless, if leasehold, it is otherwise stipulated in the lease; and wounded game may be pursued and taken upon neighboring property. The regulations as to the shooting season are described as virtually applying only to the pursuit of game upon uninclosed land. There is fine or imprisonment for shooting on another's land without authority from him. In Denmark there is little game; it is said that there are no pheasants except in the King's preserves, and hares are very scarce, and rabbits almost unknown. Every one may shoot or trap game or wild animals on his own land, but not follow them to another's; there are fines for poaching. A landlord leasing his sporting right to a person other than the occupier of the land is responsible to the latter for any damage he sustains. In the Netherlands, the game on a man's land is his private property; in letting the land he may reserve the right of shooting or lease that to another, and such division, in fact, almost always occurs. The law, however, interferes for the preservation of game. The shooting season is limited; shooting on Sunday or at night is prohibited, or during a flood; nets, traps and snares are prohibited; the number of dogs in coursing is limited, as well as the head of large game that may be killed or hares shot in one day by one person, and how many in a battue. In Switzerland, game is the property of the State, but there is very little game to be found. In Aargau, the only canton where it is in considerable quantity, the right of sporting in a district is let on an eight years' lease by the State at public auction. The lessees may grant to others a written permission to shoot on certain specified days. It is stated that in Switzerland landed proprietors, farmers and farm laborers may at any time destroy within the boundaries of their land, without the aid of dogs, and either in any wood or grazing ground, all beasts of prey and destructive birds, game or vermin, except hares. The destruction of singing birds or birds useful for agricultural purposes is a punishable offense. The employment of poison, traps and like means for the destruction of game is prohibited under severe penalties. In Spain, it appears, the laws for the protection of game are little regarded, and shooting goes on at all times and seasons. Snares, traps and decoys are used. There is an alarming decrease of game all over the country. Game in property inclosed or with marked boundaries belongs to the proprietor of the land, and he can shoot it or let the shooting, and game falling wounded in private property belongs to the owner of the land, and not to those who shot or hunted it. The Governor of the province can give permission to shoot on State or communal lands or private lands which are open, and the limits of which are not defined by landmarks. In Portugal, every one taking out a license may shoot game during the season, except on cultivated land under crop. Game is not the property of the State nor of the land-owner, but of the person who captures or kills it; but no one may enter inclosed ground for the purpose of shooting or hunting or picking up his wounded game without the consent of the land-owner. In Turkey game is regarded as public property, which any one taking out a game license may pursue and kill during the season; but the law forbids his entering a field surrounded by a stone wall. In some countries the law makes regulations relating to damage done by dogs. In Sweden a dog running loose in a game district may be impounded by the owner of land on which he is found; the capture is then, if the owner is unknown, notified in the neighboring churches, and if the dog is not reclaimed and damage paid, he is forfeited.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Code of Honor—Two New Duels—The Dignity of the Bench—Combative Judges—A Sequel to the Present Strife.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 3, 1871.

The city has been occupied within the past week as to the probable duration of the dog days and the possible occurrence of duels, one of which had been talked about for some time. If only simple duels, caused by jealousy or cognac, had been on the tapis, very little interest would have been caused; but politics were at the bottom of these, and the participants are men of note among the Spaniards. So, the Cubans are highly delighted at the spectacle. Two duels occurred on Monday morning, the first between VAZQUEZ QUEIPO and ALISANDRO SITJAR, both Judges of the Ordinary Court. The example given by two representatives of the law in violating the Code they ought to administer and comply with, is certainly not a very good one, and the cause thereof is much less so. The Spanish Bank of Havana made some very advantageous contract with Don EMILIO SANTOS, lately Intendant of Finance of the island, during the Rodas Administration. In return for this favor, several of the prominent directors of the bank promised to appoint Mr. SANTOS their agent in Madrid, at a salary of six thousand dollars per annum. This amount is equal to the salary of a Minister, and such an agent is entirely superfluous. On Friday a communication appeared in the *Diario de la Marina*, signed by several shareholders, which, among other piquant remarks, contained the following:

"We wish to place our companions on their guard in relation to the report that the directors of the bank here, which has hardly any business dealings in Madrid, intend to appoint Don JOSE EMILIO DE SANTOS their agent there on a salary of $6,000. We do not desire to indulge in personalities, and, leaving the personal character of the supposed agent aside—which is a great deal to do, as he has not even figured on the Madrid Exchange—we wish to ask the directors if the continued expenses, gratifications and donations of every kind which have been bestowed with a prodigal hand, and to the injury of the shareholders, for sometime past, irrespective of their nature, are to go on without the consent of the shareholders?"

If a Cuban had written this, he would have been arrested and tried as an enemy to the country, and he would not have required to publish these remarks; a simple letter to this effect, attacking the savior of the Spanish cause for having subscribed toward the maintenance of the volunteers, the support of the sick and wounded soldiers, the funds to alleviate the sufferings of Barcelona, and the improvement of the unfortunate condition of the Pope, would have sufficed. The very idea is enough to make a man's hair stand on end, and no Cuban would have dared even to hint at the subject. The article then calls on the shareholders, asking them to unite and object to being pillaged in this manner, although it confesses that among rational animals, the shareholder is the meekest. This fling at SANTOS and the contemptuous way in which the article treated him, roused the ire of his personal friend Judge SITJAR, and he, calling at the *Diario* office and demanding the name of the writer, learned that it was his companion Judge VAZQUEZ QUEIPO, who undoubtedly knows how to wield a pen, as he has proven on former occasions. On Saturday morning both parties met at the jail, where both had gone in order to see the prisoners in discharge of their judicial functions. When SITJAR saw QUEIPO he advanced toward him, followed by the *Alguazils* and *Escribanos*, (Sheriff's officers and Huissiers,) raised his cane, the emblem of his office, and gave Mr. QUEIPO some very demonstrative raps over the spot in which that gentleman keeps his legal lore and acumen. The four or five hundred prisoners, who had not been treated to any performance of any kind for some time, and never between two judges, enjoyed the fun amazingly, and the shouting and uproar were deafening. Cries of "Go it, baldy," "go it longnose." "Sentence him." "*Toro! toro!*" (Bull, bull, as in a bull fight.) "Give him another for my sake," resounded from every part of the edifice. The bystanders were too much astonished to interfere, and the fighting Judges were only separated by a throng of jail-birds. One oldstager remarked that he would willingly remain a few months longer if two Judges would promise to have a similar bout. Shortly after QUEIPO challenged SITJAR, who accepted, and on Monday they fought with broadswords, and both were slightly wounded. The Supreme Court has taken their case under consideration, and it is likely that both will be dismissed from their positions.

ANOTHER ENCOUNTER.

The second duel, which also took place on Monday evening, occurred between his celebrated Excellency Col. DON RAMON HERRERA, commanding the Fifth Volunteer Battalion, and Mr. JOSE BARRAHONA, until lately an officer of the same battalion. For over two weeks it had been reported that HERRERA would fight with Mr. LORENZO PEDRO, Major of the Fifth, but persons who knew both parties were sure that no duel would occur, and these proved correct. This reported duel was connected in some way with that which really took place. HERRERA has carried matters with a high hand, and since he has been decorated with a cross, has behaved in such a manner to his subordinate officers that some of them became offended, and Mr. BARRAHONA resigned. At first HERRERA would not accept his resignation, but as BARRAHONA insisted, and invoked the power of the Captain-General, HERRERA had to comply. BARRAHONA then joined the Sixth Battalion, and when HERRERA heard this he became furious, saying that no dismissed officer of his battalion (which statement contained an untruth,) should join any other. He then used some very disrespectful language concerning BARRAHONA. BARRAHONA heard of it, and at last, after much talk and urging, HERRERA consented to fight; once on the field he behaved well, and after BARRAHONA was wounded slightly in a finger, the affair ended.

A WAR IN THE FUTURE.

These duels, however, have proven that, even if the war should be ended to-morrow, the common danger alone holding the Spaniards together, we should have duels and affrays without number, and three parties of Spaniards would soon arise and be organized, in order to dispute the supremacy. After the war, there will be a big plate of political pap; members of the Cortes will be elected, and the Spaniards are determined, although they are very quiet on the subject now, that in future only such employes shall be appointed for Cuba as are recommended by them. QUASIMODO.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Tax-payers' Convention—Letter from Gov. Scott.

Gov. SCOTT of South Carolina wrote a letter on the 6th inst. in reply to one addressed to him by several business men of Columbia, in relation to the State Tax-payers' Convention. He says that the importance of this Convention is conceded by every thoughtful man, as it springs from a general belief on the part of the tax-payers that there has been a great maladministration in the finances of the State, tending to an unnecessary and unwarranted increase of the public debt, and thereby adding largely to the burden of taxation. He then reminds his correspondents that these important matters—finance and the State debt, assessments and taxation—engaged his own early attention upon his inauguration in 1868, and that in his first message he urged the Legislature to give them their most careful consideration. The concluding portion of his letter, embracing the suggestions he makes, we quote:

While it is my sworn duty as Chief Executive of the State to take care that the Commonwealth suffers no harm, either by the enactment of unjust laws or the maladministration of its finances, my private interests as a tax-payer also impel me to co-operate in any measure that will lighten the taxes, reduce the expenditure of public moneys, and at the same time preserve the public credit. As you have invited my opinion, I would venture to suggest that a committee of your Convention call upon the officers charged with the care of the public moneys for an exhibit of their books and all official records relating to the State debt, and the receipts and disbursements of the funds committed to their custody during their administration of their respective departments. I trust that these officers will cheerfully give the Committee access to all sources of information without reserve, and aid them in person to arrive at a correct conclusion; and if it were deemed expedient for this Committee to extend its researches to the financial agency in New-York, I will render any aid within my power to facilitate the object of such examination, believing as I do, that the more complete the investigation, the more beneficial will be the results in satisfying the tax-payers, and the public creditors, that any existing distrust of the healthy condition of our finances has arisen from a want of information on the one hand, and of misrepresentation on the other.

I do not wish to be understood as intimating that there has been no extravagance in the expenditure of the public moneys—or no improvident legislation. These evils have existed, and demand correction. The first and most natural remedy for these evils would be to secure for the State the services of citizens whose experience and personal character would furnish a guarantee for wise legislation, and a judicious expenditure of the public funds. Events in this State for the past three years have not been propitious to secure the services of that class of our citizens. Whatever plan may tend to the achievement of this desirable end, in any manner consistent with our system of free government, will deserve the earliest attention and support of the General Assembly.

Yet, even with the most economical and provident administration of the affairs of the State, it would be impossible to reduce public expenditure to the anti-war standard. The basis of our Government is essentially changed. At present we have more than double the population to be provided for, by law, than formerly, and sharing in and directly subject to the civil administration, and the expenditure must be, therefore, absolutely greater.

So far as that expenditure has been unnecessarily or disproportionately increased, it should be corrected, and this is the true financial problem. Any action that the Convention, rising above the spirit of the partisan, (as I trust it will,) may take, in the interest of the whole people, to solve this problem, should receive the cordial support of all good citizens, and shall, most assuredly, have mine.

Permit me to add, in conclusion, that the disturbed condition of the country, resulting in violence, and in many instances murder, tends to demoralize every department of industry, and seriously checks the advancement of the material interests of the State. I trust that this Convention may give some public expression of decided condemnation of this lawlessness. While I do not believe that the gentlemen composing that Convention can, by any expression of theirs, control the action of individuals or combinations that endanger life and property, yet I am sure that, as representative men from every section of the State, their denunciation of all disturbers of the public peace will do much to unite all good citizens in an active effort for the maintenance of law and order.

MAN'S INHUMANITY.

Battles on Behalf of Dumb Brutes—Annual Meeting of Mr. Bergh's Society.

Yesterday the annual meeting of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at its rooms, in Broadway. Mr. HENRY BERGH, the President, occupied the chair. He opened the proceedings by briefly reviewing the work of the Society during the past twelve months. He referred to the Bonard estate and the new bill passed by the Legislature last March, giving the Society full power to receive the property of the deceased philanthropist. He said it was a great source of satisfaction to him to be able to report that the humane labors of the Society on behalf of the dumb portion of God's creation were every day becoming more appreciated and approved of by the community. Other States were constantly asking for advice and assistance in establishing similar institutions, and there were at present twenty-six branch and State Societies in full working order, all bearing the shield of this the parent Society. Even Canada had followed our example and had two societies modeled after our own. The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee were then read, setting forth the work of the Society as follows:

"Since the formation of the Society, in 1866, it had obtained 1,163 convictions against persons for various acts of cruelty to animals. During the past twelve months the Society had prosecuted 312 cases. During the same period, many hundreds of lame or otherwise disabled animals had been turned out of harness in the streets, many of them poor, worn-out, half-starved creatures. The several stage companies and street railroad companies had been thoroughly overhauled, and over 300 had been turned out from these public conveyances as being unfit for work. This work had been mostly performed during the hours after dark, when the parsimonious owners hoped to evade the vigilance of the officers of the Society.

The ambulance of the Society, which was invented by Mr. BERGH, for the removal of injured animals in the streets, has been called into requisition on 120 occasions. During the heavy frosts of the past Winter many valuable horses fell on the ice, and were severely injured; but, by being quickly and carefully removed, and receiving prompt medical attention, they soon recovered. The Society makes no charge whatever for the use of this vehicle. The right of killing old, worn-out and diseased animals is now vested in the Society, and its officers and agents are being constantly applied to by the Police authorities and the owners to end the sufferings of animals which have become unfit for further use. This arrangement has put a stop, to a great extent, to the horrible torture oftentimes inflicted upon horses and other animals by inexperienced persons who have undertaken to kill them, instead of which, after putting fifteen or twenty bullets into the poor creature's body, the animal has lingered for hours in agony. The officers of the Society use an iron hammer, the first well-directed blow from which produces insensibility, a second blow kills the animal outright. Some hundreds of animals have thus been mercifully put out of their sufferings during the past year. The reports from the numerous agents of the Society are very satisfactory, giving assurance of the gradual dissemination of the compassionate and civilizing principles of the Society. Dog and cock fights, pigeon matches, ratting, inspection of stables, &c., had received constant attention, and numerous secretly-planned brutal sports had been spoiled by the timely interference of the officers. Owing to the narrow escape of the notorious KIT BURN's gang from being sent to Sing Sing, dog and cock fights have become very rare in this City. The active exertions of the Society had also entirely put a stop to the cruel practice of using the bit-burr or needle-pad on the bridle of the carriage horse, to cause the poor animal to prance about and rear his head and show 'fine action.' Over 200 of these infernal machines are in the possession of the Society. Numerous raids have been made during the year upon the cattle-pens, swill-milk dealers and the cow-sheds of this City and Brooklyn. The Society is determined to enforce the law in this respect, and the villainous distributors of the poisonous mixture called 'Pure County Milk,' drawn from the rotten carcasses of the poor, half-starved and bloated cows, may look forward for lively times during the coming Summer."

Considering the amount of work got through and the many different laborious undertakings which the Society is called upon to carry out, with the small force at its command, its records for the past year reflect great credit on the humane promoter of the Society and the Superintendent, A. H. CAMPBELL, and the officials.

The Treasurer's account gives the following items: Receipts for the year ending April 30, 1871, $14,095 68; expenditure for the year ending April 30, 1871, $5,796 63. Of the balance, $11,412 97, $9,550 is in aid of the building fund, and $1,862 97 for general expenses.

A new code of by-laws, prepared by the Counsel to the Society, ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, was proposed by TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq., and adopted.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, as follows:

President—HENRY BERGH. Vice-Presidents—John T. Hoffman, Horace B. Claflin, Henry W. Bellows, Benjamin D. Hicks, Peter Cooper, Jas. Brown, George T. Trimble, William H. Aspinwall, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts. Executive Committee—John D. Wolfe, Frank Leslie, Townsend Harris, Charles A. Marshall, Alex. Van Rensselaer, Alfred Schermerhorn, A. H. Campbell, E. George Squier, N. M. Beckwith, James Stokes, Nathan C. Ely, D. Lydig Suydam, Elbridge T. Gerry, James I. Kelso, John M. Bixby. Treasurer—Henry Clews. Counsel—Elbridge T. Gerry. Secretary—N. P. Hosack.

THE FOSTER TRIAL.

Application of the Prisoner's Counsel for a Postponement—The Case Set Down for Trial on Monday Next.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was densely crowded at an early hour yesterday morning, it being known that WILLIAM FOSTER was to be brought to the bar for the murder of AVERY D. PUTNAM. The prisoner occupied a seat beside his counsel, Ex-Judge STUART, looking as passive as usual. Mrs. DUVAL and her daughter Miss JENNIE, the principal witnesses for the prosecution, were also present, exhibiting much interest in the proceedings during the argument of Mr. STUART for the postponement of the hearing of the case.

The prisoner roused himself, and appeared painfully intent when District-Attorney GARVIN rose and said: If the Court please, I now move that the trial of WILLIAM FOSTER for the murder of Mr. PUTNAM be proceeded with, and that the prisoner be called to the bar.

The prisoner was then brought forward, and after shaking hands with his counsel, Judge STUART, sat down beside that gentleman.

REMARKS OF EX-JUDGE STUART.

Ex-Judge STUART then said: If the Court please I have to ask for a postponement of the trial of the case for reasons which are expressed very briefly in my own affidavit and that of my client, and which affidavits I submit to the Court. I will now read my own affidavit, your Honor, and you can then judge of the legality of the application for a postponement. Judge STUART then proceeded to read his affidavit, which was substantially as follows:

S. H. STUART, being duly sworn, says: He is counsel for WILLIAM F. FOSTER, and there is at present, as he is informed and believes, no other counsel actually engaged in his defense; deponent says that the crime of homicide preferred against the said FOSTER has been committed within two weeks, at least the deceased died less than two weeks ago, and that he was indicted and arraigned only one week since, and that this deponent has been ill a portion of the time since the day of the prisoner's arraignment, and has been confined to his bed. And deponent says he has not had sufficient time to devote to the case of his client, and has been entirely unable to make that preparation for the trial which the character and magnitude of the case requires, and that therefore he cannot proceed with the case. The affidavit further goes on to say that the deponent is informed or believes that a number of the leading members of the Bar of this Court have been applied to for their services in defense of the accused, and they have declined; some on account of prior engagements, but most of them expressly and solely upon the ground that sufficient time was not allowed to make that preparation which their duty, both to themselves and the accused, clearly demanded. Deponent further avers that a number of the most prominent lawyers in the profession say that they would willingly serve as counsel in the case if two weeks were allowed for preparation. In conclusion, it strongly urged the postponement of the trial for two weeks.

Judge STUART then proceeded to say that he had another affidavit sworn to by his client, WILLIAM F. FOSTER, which, in substance, was similar to the one he had just read. He did not read the affidavit to the Court, but said that it urged that in such a serious charge as that of murder in the first degree, the prisoner was not able to proceed with his trial at present, and should be allowed some further extension of time. He would be amply prepared in case a few weeks were allowed him, or his relatives, in order to enable them to procure other able counsel for his defense. Judge STUART then went on to state the absolute necessity for a further extension of time in order to enable his client to make a proper legal defense to the charge preferred against him. Two weeks was as little as could be required for the preparation of an elaborate defense.

REPLY OF DISTRICT-ATTORNEY GARVIN.

District-Attorney GARVIN said: If the Court please, in regard to this motion, I have briefly to say that I never desire to put a prisoner on trial without affording him abundant opportunity to prepare for his defense. But your Honor is aware, in cases of this description, and in all other cases for the prosecution of crime, that one of the important elements, which requires speedy justice to be administered in cases where there has been a clear violation of the law, is that of preventing others from committing like offenses. The law does not proceed on the principle of human vengeance, but on the principle of preventing crime in others. And when a great crime has been committed in the midst of a densely populated community, where the witnesses at both sides are near at hand and easily obtained, as in this case, it seems to me, your Honor, that public justice requires a speedy trial, and the acquittal of the prisoner if he is innocent, or his conviction if he is guilty. Your Honor, on my motion, last Thursday, a week ago today, stated to the counsel for the prisoner that they must be ready for trial today. It is now upwards of two weeks since this fatal blow was struck, which hurled Mr. PUTNAM, in the twinkling of an eye, into eternity. And this prisoner when he committed that offense, if murder it was in the first degree, took the responsibility on himself, and he should be ready and prepared for trial, whenever public justice demands that he should vindicate himself—if he has any defense—in a case of this description. Your Honor said that this case must go on peremptorily today, and that there would be no postponement unless there was something extraordinary in connection with the case. I announced then that I was ready on that day to proceed to trial, and would be ready on any other day that the counsel would see fit to designate, or the Court indicate, on which the prisoner would be ready to proceed. I well recollect a case—and I know it is in your Honor's recollection, because it is among the records of the public history of the country—of a great railroad murder which was committed in England. The prisoner fled to this country. He was here arrested, extradited, and in a week after his arrival in the City of London—where public justice is as well administered as in any other country on the face of the globe—that man was tried, convicted and executed, and there never has been a railroad murder since that time in England, or Ireland or Scotland. It was because public justice was speedily administered to that man, that we never have heard of a railroad murder taking place in England since. That murder was one of the worst in any community, excepting this one which we are now considering here. Now, Sir, in view of all those circumstances, I ask that this trial proceed today, and if there is any witness that this man wants, I will send any number of officers for the purpose of bringing them into Court either today or to-morrow. I will see that the witnesses shall be here, if he give me their names. If they are in the City and County of New-York I will see that they are produced at the public expense, and let this man go to trial. If he is guilty the result is perfectly plain; if he is innocent let him be acquitted to-morrow or next day. We have five hundred men here for jurors, selected from the best men in the community. Our business men, our merchants, have all left their business for the purpose of coming up here, to the Temple of Justice, to stand the test, and have twelve drawn from that number, that this man may be fairly tried. I say that sufficient notice has been given to the prisoner and to the counsel, and I am ready here today to proceed and prove, as far as I can, this man's guilt. If I fail, so much the better for the prisoner. If I succeed—if this man turns out to be guilty of the crime with which he is charged—then the result can be understood. After some further observations to the same effect rendered in a low tone, the learned District-Attorney concluded by expressing a hope that justice would not alone be administered fairly, but speedily, in order to prevent the commission in future of crime of this description.

REJOINDER OF EX-JUDGE STUART.

Ex-Judge STUART, in reply, spoke as follows: I have been unable to perceive in my learned friend's general commentary on the administration of public justice any reason why this extraordinary haste should be insisted upon, or persisted in. There is nothing requiring any greater expedition in the prosecution of this case than in any other case of the same gravity and importance. There are no reasons here why the man should not be afforded an opportunity to make a fair defense—the best in his power and by the best means possible. The law demands it. Justice and charity accord it to him. This summary commentary on justice, and the practice in a single case in England, have no relevancy to the question now before your Honor. It was well said by BEATRICE CENCI, when on the way to the scaffold, of Cardinal CAMILLO, as her historian reported, and which your Honor will probably remember—she said to the Cardinal, "You are the convict's priest, as well as the King's, my Lord." You, Sir, are the prisoner's priest today as well as the people's, and to you he looks with the same expectation for justice, and with the same faith that he will get it, as the public at large rely upon you for the exercise of the same in the interest of peace and order and the administration of the law. I know too well that there are sometimes in this as in other communities, periods when, as an eminent lawyer describes it, "the rage of the law and the rage of public justice seem to demand some victim." It is for that reason, as well as for the protection against what another writer has termed "the law's great anger," that you are made the minister for justice, and the fair and exact and equal administration of it, as between the accused and the accuser of the State. There is no reason here for the use of this extraordinary haste. The only reason urged why this trial should now proceed, is that the witnesses are on hand, or can be easily had. This is in my opinion, precisely the reason why there is no necessity for a hasty prosecution and a hurried pursuit of the accused. Let him have a reasonable time. I say to you that he has no counsel today. I say to you, in simple and familiar terms, that I could not undergo the labor alone. I could not undergo the labor that would be imposed upon me in this trial. I have had fever and ague. I reside in the low lands of the North River. The illness has debilitated me much. I have been very sick for two days, confined to my bed, and I am entirely too ill to appear before your Honor. I could not undertake his cause today. I would not willingly do it alone, even if in good health. I cannot, and must not, be in any degree sick during the progress of this trial; and if your Honor proceeds with this trial today, upon your Honor, I say, with the most profound respect, must rest the responsibility. Adjourn it for some time, and he (the prisoner) will proceed to trial with the counsel of the choice of his father and of his relations, and with that legal assistance which the case demands in preparation before being presented to the jury. Why, there is no mystery about the case. I take it for granted that the main facts of this case will not be disputed. I take it, I may say, that the question before your Honor, and the jury, will be but one, and on that question all the rules of law will be brought into requisition, forced upon your Honor, and urged upon the jury, to save this man's life. With proper legal talent at his control, it will be established that, although a terrible crime has been committed, it is less than murder in the first degree, or whatever else, the jury, assisted by your Honor's learning, will find it to be, when the facts of the case and the law bearing upon them are fully developed. Now, let us pray of your Honor to adjourn this case for two weeks. Other and better counsel will then be with myself. Let this poor, unfortunate man, whatever any of his previous acts may have been, have a fair chance for his life. Give him the opportunity to call into requisition such resources, such aid, such help of law and learning, of fact and incident, which your Honor's better judgment and wisdom may afford him. That being done, he must be content, and his friends will be satisfied, and the public will be pleased to know that, though a great crime has been committed; that, though a citizen has fallen, justice and mercy have given the accused every opportunity possible to vindicate himself from the heinous offense with which he has been charged. In conclusion, I will again repeat my application for a postponement of the hearing of this trial for two weeks, on the grounds that I have stated to your honor.

JUDGE CARDOZO'S DECISION.

At the conclusion of Mr. STUART's address Judge CARDOZO spoke as follows: I don't know of any application which can ever be made which presents a nicer and more difficult question to determine than that raised by the earnest and faithful counsel employed on the defense in the trial of this man, who is accused of a crime which involves his life. I hope to be able to lay down a line between the prisoner and the people, not only in respect to this question but on every other, including the final one, which must rise on this trial, and with which everybody must be content, because it must be looked upon in accordance with law. When this case was called, some days ago, I informed the counsel for the prisoner that unless some overwhelming reasons should be assigned, the case should be tried today peremptorily. The reason that is now brought forward that many able counsel decline to proceed in the case does not weigh with me at all. I am not prepared to say, nor is it necessary for me to say, how far the assignment of such a reason by any counsel, however distinguished, is in accordance with his duty. It is not necessary for me to go into that. But there are other considerations which the counsel has urged, which to some extent, but not to the extent which he asks, have force in mind. These are the circumstances of his having been sick for several days during the period allowed him for preparation. The fact that he announces himself today as unable to proceed, by reason of that sickness, alone on the trial, is a circumstance which I think is entitled to some weight, and must result in procuring a brief additional delay on behalf of the prisoner. But I think it cannot exceed Monday next. To that day I am inclined, in consequence of the statement of the learned counsel, to postpone the case. On that day, whether additional counsel have been retained or not, the case must proceed. If the able gentleman, who undoubtedly has not a superior—if he has a peer as a criminal lawyer at this Bar—and who now represents the prisoner, is then unwilling to proceed with the trial without somebody to share the responsibility with him, if he so desires, the prisoner not having been able to retain additional counsel, I will assign and oblige additional counsel to partake in the responsibility of the defense of the prisoner, but at that time the case must proceed. It will, therefore stand adjourned until Monday next at 10½ o'clock, and all the jurors who are now in attendance will be here on next Monday at that hour without further notice. District-Attorney GARVIN said: I desire to say to all the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, who are now in Court, that they must be here on Monday morning next at 10½ o'clock, without further subpœna. The Court then directed the witnesses to be in attendance at the time prescribed. FOSTER then shook hands with his counsel and left the Court with the officers who had him in charge. He returned to the Tombs, followed by a large crowd, who evidently were most anxious to catch a glimpse of the celebrated individual.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS.

At the New Court-house, City of New-York.

Nos.	Nos.
26—Tracy vs. Frink et al.	128—Wells vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.
110—Lynch vs. Johnson.	19—Lanning vs. Carpenter et al.
119—Murray vs. Hud. Riv. Railroad Co.	129—Wilson vs. Blodgett.
120—Jones vs. Terre Haute & Richmond R. R. Co.	130—Kerr vs. Blodgett.
22—Redpath et al. vs. Vaughn et al.	135—James vs. Gourley.
121—Terry vs. Wait.	137—The People, &c., ex rel. Buffalo & S. L. R. R. Co. vs. Barker et al.
122—Armsby vs. Hines et al.	27 } 218 } Hicks vs. Cleveland.
126—Johnson et al. vs. Curtis et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1460—Watkins vs. Merritt.	1240—Nesbitt et al. vs. Rochester Water-works.
1546½—Reid vs. Loewel.	1922—Brown et al. vs. Frank.
1586—Manuf. and Merch. Bank vs. Finigan et al.	1938—Burrell vs. Raphael.
2026—Davis et al. vs. Fendt.	1954—Paine vs. Flynn.
2062—Cont. National Bank vs. Randall.	1980—Lane et al. vs. Waggoner et al.
2080—Rochester vs. Sullivan and Erie Coal and Railroad Co.	1990—Stone vs. Sigerson.
964—Hawley et al. vs. Taylor.	2014—Cornell vs. Frank.
2154—Southwick vs. New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.	2072—Adams vs. Peyton et al.
2156—Herman et al. vs. Alexander.	2136—Eldridge vs. Sherwin.
580—Bliss et al. vs. Schwart.	2164—Mott vs. Sternfels.
	2166—Mullen vs. Wanford et al.
	2165½—Wilson, Assignee, vs. Piernan.
	2202—Bowes et al. vs. O'Brien.
	2212—Read et al vs. Stone.
	2228½—Francia vs. Guthrie.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Demurrers.

No.	No.
8—Vose vs. Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.	16—Carpenter vs. Minturn.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
109—Page vs. McDonald.	114—King vs. Knapp.
100—Sandford vs. McGay.	53—Phelps vs. Platt.
131—Oneida National Bank of Utica vs. Stokes.	54—Platt vs. Platt.
135—Muhlenbrinck vs. McDonough.	35—Dowling vs. Griffin.
136—Rubber-tip Pencil Co. vs. Hovey.	44—Schloemer vs. Behrens.
138—Hognet vs. Neusbaum.	51—Bronson vs. Behrens.
50—Duncan vs. Butterfield.	57—Mullen vs. Decker.
142—McMulkin vs. Bates.	58—Newhall vs. Decker.
143—Pogne vs. Balch.	124—Green vs. Trask.
144—Davis vs. Balch.	125—Merritt vs. Gooderson
145—Faber vs. Hovey.	127—Farnham vs. Reid.
146—Harring vs. Stevenson.	84—Pendergast vs. Barst.
148—Kuhn vs. Brown.	87—Young vs. Pettrecht.
149—Spring vs. Hubbard.	88—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
150—Olmstead vs. Greenly.	147—McGirr vs. Trainor.
152—Calenburg vs. Trautmann.	153—The Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Pettrecht.
155—Friedberger vs. Balch	157—Graham vs. Clark.
156—Same vs. Same.	60—Bereisheimer vs. Cogswell.
158—Seigel vs. Schmall.	83—Hollerer vs. Rufner.
159—Cutter vs. Myers.	86—Foster vs. The Townsend Manufacturing Company.
161—Hart vs. Wolff.	160—Westervelt vs. Ackley.
161½—Same vs. Same.	
69—Evans vs. O'Brien.	
247—Cook et al. vs. Campbell.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M. Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
85—Rolland vs. Minnesheimer.	156—Holbrook vs. Hall.
86—Thorp vs. Sprague.	164—Tapscott vs. Morgan.
125—Tapscott vs. Morgan.	172—Sprague vs. Sprague.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	Nos.
765—Dusenbury vs. Leland	571—Same vs. Same.
847—Fox vs. Coar.	572—Fleischl vs. Mason.
857—Barkley vs. Furniss.	575—Loss vs. Lyons.
859—Schwartz vs. Renk.	577—Depierris vs. Theriot.
861—Rhinelander vs. McElvaney.	581—Levi vs. The Bridgewater Paint and Color Works.
863—Garrison vs. Quin.	583—Howe vs. Lewis.
865—Boehm vs. Buhrer.	585—Julian vs. Hillier.
869—Smith vs. Frost.	

Part II.—Adjourned until Monday next.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
509—Powers vs. Witty.	973—Austin vs. Leech et al.
430—Swan vs. Peake et al.	961—Hebbard vs. Hall.
68—McCauley, Adm'x, vs. Gans et al.	962—Vosburg vs. Brewster et al.
254—Waterlow vs. Taylor.	932—Carroll vs. Butler.
735—King vs. Beaumont.	939—Fitzgerald vs. Maitland.
944—Archer vs. Elkins et al.	955—Cassidy vs. Gourand.
929—Wright vs. Gu[illegible] Mutual Life [illegible] ance Co.	113—Flint vs. Haselboom.
61—Kucht vs. Mayer.	960—Buran vs. Mabie.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
37½—Green vs. Harris.	52—Sawyer vs. O'Brien.
44—Hallahan vs. Herbst.	85—Pond vs. Clark.
45—Flynn vs. Hatton.	86—Levison vs. Samuel.
64—Engle vs. Weymiss.	87—Falk vs. Schroll.
66—Page vs. Stiffen.	94—Williams vs. Barnard.
67—Jones vs. Lorrain.	102—Barton vs. Hermann.
70—Brewster vs. Equitable Life Assurance Company.	104—Edward vs. Blum.
72—Ahearn vs. Daniels.	111—Fearing vs. Irwin.
78—Cornett vs. Olten.	44—Montanye vs. Levy.
81—Bowe vs. The U. S. Fire Extinguishing Company.	5—Graham vs. Fine.
83—Nash vs. Latham.	2—Marx vs. Cromwell.
21—Atkinson vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	89—Lefevre vs. Jacobson.
	99—Roberts vs. Harte.
	101—Ryan vs. Hall.
	109—Mount vs. McDonald.
	62—Van Sawn vs. Farley.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5446—Maine vs. Pallman.	5260—Beadleston vs. McIntire.
5505—Riley vs. Bray.	5730—Knox vs. Baker.
5536—Natsch vs. Hecht.	5469—Ansbock vs. Harris.
5584—Jenson vs. The N. Y. Pharmaceutical College.	6470—Alling vs. Sampson.
5604—O'Brien vs. Donohue.	6471—Ansbock vs. Harris.
5610—Clark vs. Parker.	5730—Finnegan vs. Behen.
5570—Stevens vs. Codling.	5787—Bogart vs. The New-York Bolt and Rivet Co.
5634—Sears vs. Samuels.	

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5569—Bush vs. Weth.	5737—McCabe vs. Hallem.
5632—Alexander vs. Fettrecht.	5738—Whitney vs. Deyo.
5732—Jacques vs. Driscoll.	5739—King vs. Taylor.
5733—Berggvist vs. Romey.	5740—Malone vs. Brennan.
5734—Bissell vs. Armson.	5741—Mayforth vs. Mento.
5735—Gillis vs. Held.	5743—Faber vs. Kreuzer.
5736—Dryden vs. Mayer.	5744—Topping vs. Sloane.
	5745—Russer vs. Kreuzer.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6145—Winter vs. Laine.	6357—Clapp vs. Freese.
6356—Reilly vs. Bunn.	6465—Schacter vs. Fincke.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. James Goodfellow; robbery.	8—The People vs. Isaac Lawrence; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Thomas Lookup Evans; abortion.	9—The People vs. Frank Stevens; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Patrick Kelly and Joseph Herman; burglary.	10—The People vs. Herman Baumgartel; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. James Stevens and John Flaherty; burglary.	11—The People vs. John Gans; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Paul Bose and Hermann M. Bose; counterfeiting.	12—The People vs. John Sullivan and George Norton; assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Josephine King; grand larceny.	13—The People vs. George Hirsh; assault and battery.
7—The People vs. Mathew Mahony; grand larceny.	14—The People vs. Crush Bocustein.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Nos.	Nos.
191—C. Lange et al. vs. Ship Hibernia.	99—S. Nicholson vs. Steam-boat Aspinwall.
28—Jose De Rivera vs. M. A. Wilder.	202—E. K. Kirk vs. L. Anderwied.
125—H. A. Harper vs. A. Barber et al.	203—E. Lawson vs. Schr. Wm. Hunter.
156—J. M. Anderson vs. Schr. Wm. B. Mann.	

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 11.

By Judge McCunn.

Anton Gayles vs. Patrick Collins; John M. Suburger vs. Patrick Collins; William K. Peyton vs. James Newman; Benjamin B. Sherman vs. George Browman; Timothy O'Sullivan vs. M. Mitchell; M. H. Strong vs. J. K. Place; in the matter of Parmella Wilkins; Patrick Meade vs. John H. Frelugh; Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Co. vs. G. E. Northrop; Charles B. Wilson vs. John Willett Wadsworth; Thomas J. Barr vs. Sarah Gregory et al; motions granted. Robert A. Williams vs. Josephine R. Williams; motion for alimony and counsel fee denied.

By Judge Spencer.

Charles Oakley vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 11.

By Joseph F. Daly.

Murraner vs. Recker; defendant admitted to bail in $100.

Flemming vs. The Trustees of the Masonic Hall Asylum Fund; motion denied.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE WILL OF THE LATE COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE—INTERESTING DECISION.

In the case of Mary T. B. Jaudon, daughter of the late Commodore Bainbridge, against Samuel Jaudon, Wm. B. Duncan, The National City Bank and others, for alleged misappropriation of the funds of the deceased, of which Samuel Jaudon was appointed trustee, Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, rendered a long decision, the principal points of which are annexed: The plaintiff is the wife of Charles B. Jaudon, and daughter of the late Commodore William Bainbridge, who died in 1833, leaving a will, under the provisions of which she has a separate estate of her own placed by the will in trust for administration. By this will the testator, after making certain legacies, directed all his real estate should be sold, and appointed William Lynch and Hugh Calhoun to be trustees to receive all the residue of his estate "and to invest the same in the stocks of the United States, or the stocks and funds of any individual State, and to hold the same in trust for the following purposes:" First—$26,000 to be invested and the interest thereon to be paid to his widow for her life, and at her death such stocks or funds to be equally divided among his four daughters, of which the plaintiff was one, the trust to remain the same for their sole use and benefit. Second—Enough to be invested to create an annual interest of $150, to be paid to his sister Mary during her life, and at her death the invested amount "to be in trust equally divided" between his said four daughters, an equal of one-fourth part of the remaining estate to be invested in the funds or stocks before-mentioned, in trust, the interest whereof to be paid to the daughter for her sole use and benefit during her life, and at her death the amount so invested to be equally divided among her children. By a special codicil he directed that the loan which he held of the City of Philadelphia and the Southwark loan and the ground rents be not sold, but be considered by the trustees as equal to the stocks or funds before mentioned. The trustees named in the will were in May, 1835, on their own petition discharged from their trust by Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, and the defendant was at the same time appointed by that Court trustee under the said will for the widow, the sister and the four daughters, and in June, 1835, he received from the outgoing trustees all the trust estate held by them. At the death of the testator, a considerable portion of his estate consisted of stock of the State of Pennsylvania, paying an interest of five per cent. per annum. The trustees named in the will made no change while they continued to be trustees in any of the investments, but left them as they were at the death of the testator. Soon after the defendant was appointed trustee he sold the Pennsylvania stock and invested its proceeds in the stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. The stock he apportioned among the trusts created by the will, allotting to the trust for the plaintiff ninety-three shares. Although this was an investment not authorized by the will, the plaintiff approved of it and from time to time received from the trustee the dividends made on the ninety-three shares. In 1857 the widow died, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal stock, which belonged to the trust for her was divided by the trustee among the trusts for the four daughters, twenty-eight shares of it going to the trust for the plaintiff. Thus the trust for the plaintiff embraced 121 shares of Delaware and Raritan Canal stock, and the plaintiff thereafter received from time to time from the trustee the dividends made on the 121 shares, knowing of the investment. Afterward some property which belonged to the testator was sold, and from that and other sources the trustee came to hold under the trust for the plaintiff, in addition to these 121 shares of canal stock, $5,800 in United States stock known as Five-twenty bonds. The bill seeks to make the trustee, Samuel Jaudon responsible for the value of the $5,800 of the United States stock and of 117 shares of the canal stock, as having been disposed of by him in breach of trust, and to have him removed from his trust and another trustee appointed in his place. It also seeks to make the defendants, the National City Bank, responsible for the value of forty-seven shares of the canal stock, and to make the defendants, Duncan and others, who compose the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., responsible for the value of seventy shares of the same stock, as having been received by them respectively, under circumstances which made them liable, equally with the trustee, to the plaintiff for breach of trust committed by such trustee. On the 16th of October, 1865, Samuel Jaudon applied to the National City Bank for a loan of $6,000, on a pledge or hypothecation of forty-seven shares of the stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, evidenced by two certificates of stock, one for nineteen shares and the other for twenty-eight shares. The $6,000 was loaned to him by the bank Oct. 18, 1865, on that security, he giving to the bank no obligation, note or due-bill for the loan, but merely depositing with it the two certificates, the loan being regarded as a loan strictly on demand, but practically as one for three months. Accompanying the two certificates when they were so deposited with the bank, but on a separate piece of paper, was an instrument dated April 18, 1864, signed "S. Jaudon, Tr. of M. T. B. Jaudon," and stating that "Samuel Jaudon, Trustee of M. T. B. Jaudon," thereby sold unto —— forty-seven shares of the joint stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company and Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, standing in his name in the books of said Companies, and appointed his —— attorney to transfer such stock. On the 27th of November, 1865, the bank loaned to Samuel Jaudon the further sum of $3,500 on a pledge of the same forty-seven shares of stock, with other securities. He repaid this loan of $9,500, with interest, on the 17th of January, 1866, and borrowed from the bank a like sum of $9,500 on a pledge of the same securities. The securities were delivered to Mr. Jaudon every time he paid the amount of a loan, and redelivered by him to the bank every time a new loan was made to him. On the 15th of July, 1867, Jaudon obtained a loan from Duncan, Sherman & Co. of $7,000, on the pledge or hypothecation of seventy shares of the stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, evidenced by one certificate of stock, which was deposited with Duncan, Sherman & Co. at the time the loan was made. The certificate was dated Dec. 12, 1851, and stated that "S. Jaudon, trustee of Mrs. Mary T. B. Jaudon, was entitled to seventy shares in the capital stock of the Company." A further loan of $600 was obtained on this stock from Duncan, Sherman & Co. Since February, 1868, the plaintiff has not received anything on account of the income of these shares, nor have they been restored to the trust. The plaintiff did not know of any of the loans or of any of the pledges of the shares until December, 1868, and never authorized or ratified any of these transactions. Jaudon used the money obtained by him from the bank and from Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the loans to pay which the stocks were sold to discharge indebtedness incurred by him, individually, in making investments in the stock of the Broad-Top Coal and Iron Company, which he expected would be remunerative, and if they were, he had the intention of offering to the plaintiff shares in such Company to replace the 117 shares. Such investments were made by him in his individual name without the knowledge of the plaintiff. On these facts Judge BLATCHFORD holds that Jaudon, the trustee, the bank and Duncan, Sherman & Co. must refund to the trust for these shares of stock, the bank for forty-seven shares, and Duncan, Sherman & Co. for seventy shares. The bill has been taken as confessed against the defendant Samuel Jaudon. There must be a decree that he account for the United States stock appropriated by him to his own use. There must be a decree against the bank and Duncan, Sherman & Co. for an accounting of the stock pledged with them severally and sold, and a reference to a Master to take such accounts and allow proper credits.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 11.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Applicants for admission to the Bar must file their applications on or before the first week in the June Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 11.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

SIX CENTS DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Solomon Levy vs. William F. Nesbitt.—This action was brought by plaintiff to recover $5,000 damages for false imprisonment. It appeared that plaintiff was the tenant of defendant, and proceedings to dispossess having been instituted against him, and a warrant issued, he requested, as the following day was his Sabbath, and the day succeeding (Sunday) the defendant's Sabbath, his goods should not be removed until Monday. This request was granted, but subsequently plaintiff took the key out of the door and insisted on holding possession and keeping the place open for business. Defendant thereupon had him arrested, and for this arrest the present suit is brought. The jury found for the plaintiff, fixing the damages at six cents.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 11.

Before Judge Spencer.

NO MORE REFEREES IN CASES AGAINST THE CITY.

Charles Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This case came up on a motion to vacate a former order of reference, and appoint a new referee, and involves an interpretation of the new law in relation to suits against the City. The following opinion, by Judge SPENCER, gives an outline of the history of the case:

The following facts appear from the papers read on this motion, and are uncontested: The action was commenced in April, 1858, and is an equity action wherein a discovery and accounting is sought from the defendants upon the trusts and argument set forth in the complaint, and the trial of the issues of fact thereon will necessarily require the examination of a long account, consisting of more than one hundred items. In April, 1860, on motion to this Court, it appearing that it was a proper case for reference, the issues were referred to Hon. Robert Emmet, Esq., to hear, try and determine. After the death of Mr. Emmet, the cause was referred to Hon. Murray Hoffman. In October, 1865, Hon. John T. Hoffman was substituted as referee, in the place of Murray Hoffman, and in January, 1866, Bartholomew O'Connor, Esq., was substituted as referee in the place of Hon. John T. Hoffman, and was such referee at the time of this motion. There had been considerable testimony taken in the progress of the action before the several referees or some of them. Bartholomew O'Connor, Esq., had removed from the City and State of New-York, and taken up his residence in the State of California. Upon these facts the plaintiff moves the Court that the order appointing Mr. O'Connor as referee be vacated, and that an order be entered appointing some other suitable person as a referee, to hear, try and determine the issues in this action. The defendants consent that the order appointing O'Connor as referee in the action may be vacated, but object to the appointment of another referee, and move that the action be restored to the general calendar of this Court, for trial before the Court and a jury.

SPENCER, J., in rendering his decision says: The trial of this action will undoubtedly require the examination of a long account, and was very properly referred in the first instance, and the motion of the plaintiff for the appointment or substitution of another referee in the place of Mr. O'Connor to hear and decide the issues of fact in the case would now be granted if the statute cited by the Counsel of the Corporation had not been enacted. That statute substantially prohibits or prevents issues of fact in actions against the Corporation of the City of New-York from being tried hereafter before referees, or even before a Judge, without the intervention of a jury, as by its terms it prohibits the entry of any judgment (except upon issues of law) being entered up hereafter except upon a verdict by a jury. The following is the text of the statute referred to, being section 5 of chapter 583 of the laws of 1871, and entitled

"AN ACT to make provision for the local governments of the City and County of New-York.

SECTION 5. No liability for any purpose whatsoever shall be hereafter incurred by any department of the City of New-York, or officers of the County of New-York, exceeding in amount the appropriations made for such purpose; nor shall the City or County of New-York be held liable for any indebtedness so incurred.

No judgment against the City or County of New-York shall be paid unless an appropriation has been made for the same, and no judgment, excepting on issues of law shall be entered up hereafter against the City or County of New-York, except upon a verdict by a jury, and all actions or proceedings in which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York are plaintiffs or defendants shall have a preference and may be moved out of their order on the calendar."

No benefit can arise to any party from the appointment of a referee or a trial before him, in an action, if a judgment cannot be entered upon his decision and report. This statute is plain and explicit in its terms, and presents no doubtful question for argument, and its mandates must be respected and obeyed by the Courts. This brief clause will in its effect add greatly to the labors of Judges and jurors in the City of New-York, but it will also result in great good in bringing to a public trial all contested claims or causes of action against the City of New-York, before Judges and jurors who are residents and tax-payers of the same City. The public will thus become fully informed, and understand the nature and character and the merits of those claims, as the facts are developed upon such a trial, and be able to approve or disapprove the action of City officials in refusing to recognize or pay the claims, and in defending the City Treasury from their enforcement. The whole of this statute is conservative and protective in its character and spirit, and its letter should be construed and enforced in accordance therewith. The Legislature by this clause in the fifth section, meant to prohibit and prevent all judgments (except upon issues of law) from being hereafter entered, except after a public trial, and after the hearing of the facts before the Court and a jury, and after the submission of the facts to, and the conclusions or verdict of a jury thereupon, and the prohibition is expressed in such plain and direct words that no question can arise as to their meaning. Here after all these actions must be tried before a jury, and the issues of fact therein be submitted to and decided by a jury. The plaintiff's motion for the vacation of the former order of reference is granted. His motion for the appointment of another referee is denied. The motion of the counsel of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the restoration of this cause to the trial Calendar of this Court, and for the appointment of an early day for trial, is granted. I di-

...rect that the Clerk set down this cause upon the Day Calendar of Circuit Term, Part I. of this Court for the first day of the ensuing June Term, and that it shall have a preference for trial before all other causes on that Calendar; and as I expect to preside at that term, I can assure the respective counsel of the parties that it will be their fault if the cause is not tried before a jury at that term.

Buell and Ekhardt for plaintiffs; Richard O'Gorman for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 10.

Before Judge McCunn.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS TO DISPOSSESS—INJUNCTION VACATED.

Charles B. Wilson vs. John Willett Wadsworth.—This action arose out of the litigation over the Madison Park Hotel lease, already reported in this paper. The plaintiff, who was the lessee of the defendant, took proceedings to dispossess him before Judge Kane. Defendant then applied to this Court, and obtained an injunction restraining the proceedings to dispossess. Judge McCunn now vacates the injunction, holding as follows: On a more critical examination of the papers on which an *ex parte* injunction issued in this action, I am satisfied it was improvident to allow that injunction. I observe now that the affidavit presented by the plaintiff is on information and belief, and not absolute and peremptory, as the rule requires. In the second place, the facts developed are not such as authorize an injunction against summary proceedings to dispossess a tenant. The rule on this subject is explicitly laid down in Wyatt vs. Burr, 8th Howard 166, and Murray vs. James H. Bosworth, 8th [illegible], and Murray vs. James, [illegible], of 3 Daly. The facts here do not bring this case within the above decision, and I think it my duty to set aside this injunction, without further notice, as it is obvious great and irreparable injustice may be done the defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 11.

Before Judge Alker.

WHICH STRUCK FIRST?

Patrick Corcoran vs. Thomas Casey.—This is an action to recover $10,000 damages for a broken thigh-bone. The plaintiff's story was, that in passing on the side-walk, the defendant's horse, standing by the curb, kicked him and broke his thigh-bone, thus permanently disabling him. The theory of the defendant was, that the plaintiff first kicked at the horse, and that the latter simply resented the insult by kicking back. As between man and horse, Judge Alker decided in favor of the former, awarding him damages to the extent of $800.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 11.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '62	112½	200 W. U. Tel.	59¼
3,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '62	112½	400 do. bet. call	59½
1,000 do.	112¼	100 do.	59¼
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109½	200 Md. Coal Co.	31
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	69½	100 Quick. M. Co.	11¼
3,000 do.	70	100 do.	12
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	69½	200 Mar. M. Co. pf.	8¾
8,000 do.	69½	50 Mar. Pref.	12
20,000 do.	69¾	300 do.	11¾
12,000 do.	69¾	400 Pacific Mail	45¾
4,000 Ga. St. 7s, G.Bs.	96½	100 Am. M. U. Express	54
5,000 do.	96	100 do.	55
5,000 do.	94½	100 U. S. Express	55
7,000 do.	94½	400 N.Y.Cen.&H.	98
2,000 do.	94½	400 do.	98½
2,000 N. C. 6s, Old Bs.	47½	600 do. bet. call	98¾
[illegible]			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116¾	100 Erie Railway	24¾
[illegible]			

THURSDAY, May 11—P. M.

The Quarterly Receipts and Expenditures of the Government from Jan. 1 to March 31 are the first indication of the effect of the reduction of Taxes, and of the reduction at the same time of the annual burden of the Public Debt. The figures show that the Taxes are going down, and that the Public Debt is rapidly liquidating at the same time. The Act of Congress of July, 1870, for reducing the Taxes contemplated an annual decrease on the basis of the collections of the previous fiscal year of $52,000,000. As some of its provisions only went into operation on the 1st of May inst., the proportion of reduction in the Quarterly returns under notice is only $9,959,679, in place of $13,000,000.

The reduction in the important item of Interest on the Public Debt is nearly three millions for the Quarter, or at the rate of $12,000,000 per annum. Since the 31st March the reduction is in excess of $13,000,000 per annum.

The surplus revenues, over the ordinary expenses and interest of the Government are $18,913,817, as against $9,746,099 the corresponding Quarter last year, after the relief to this country in the matter of Taxes of nearly ten millions of dollars. About seven millions of this difference is due to the active and prosperous nature of our Import Trade, which, with a reduced Tariff on the leading articles of Sugar, Coffee and Tea, has produced to the Gold Revenues of the Treasury $55,277,258, as against $48,196,911 the same quarter last year. On the other hand, the economies of administration in the War, Navy and Indian Departments, and in the above-mentioned saving of Interest, amount to $12,362,812.

QUARTERLY RETURNS—JAN. 1 TO MARCH 31.

Receipts.	1870. Jan. 1 to March 31.	1871. Jan. 1 to March 31.
Customs	$48,196,911	$55,277,258
Taxes	38,209,514	28,249,835
Miscellaneous	8,621,332	6,405,[illegible]
Lands	873,388	502,[illegible]
Total	$95,701,[illegible]	$90,[illegible]

Expenses.	1870. Jan. 1 to March 31.	1871. Jan. 1 to March 31.
Civil	$14,336,350	$14,009,[illegible]
War	11,912,373	7,892,[illegible]
Navy	5,628,409	4,448,[illegible]
Pensions and Indians	13,454,929	8,819,[illegible]
Interest	39,062,935	36,332,[illegible]
Total	$83,395,300	$71,[illegible]
Surplus Revenues	$9,746,099	$18,913,817

In the Gold market the sales were 111⅛ @ 111¼, mostly at 111¼ ⅌ cent., the closing rate as on yesterday afternoon. The Treasury sales, $2,000,000, were at from 111.24 ⅌ cent. to 111.40 ⅌ cent. The gross bidding was $8,460,000. The Treasury, in addition, paid out about $1,000,000 May Interest on the Public Debt. The Customs receipts were $456,000.

The subscriptions to the New Five ⅌ cent. Loan of the Government, today, were $947,300. The United States Trust Company were among the subscribers, through Messrs. Henry Clews & Co. The 5-20 Funds were firmer at the close, and the long 6 ⅌ cents 117 ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange there was a further rise in some of the Southern State Bonds, new Tennessees touching 70 ⅌ cent., and the Union Pacific Bonds, under a buoyant demand and large transactions, again advanced, the First Mortgages to 94⅞, the Land Grants 84, and the Incomes to 86½ ⅌ cent. The Centrals are comparatively scarce in the open market, and close 103 ⅌ cent. The course of the Railway Share market was again unsatisfactory, for the most part, and on some of the Western Roads had a bearish look, although the decline is not general enough to encourage heavy transactions for the decline. The fluctuations against Rock Island and the apparent readiness of the North-wests and Lake Shore were most remarked upon.

Exchange on London continues firm, and the shipments of Gold and Silver for the day were about $675,000, chiefly to cover collections of May Coupons. Money rules 4@5 ⅌ cent., and the employment lighter than the Banks, holding large Country Bank balances, on which they have to allow Interest the year round, could desire.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 11.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109¼	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¾	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛	113⅛
American Gold	111¼	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅛	98⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94⅛	94⅛
Reading Railroad	113⅜	113⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	115⅛	114⅞
North-west Common	84⅞	84⅛
North-west Preferred	97⅛	97
Pacific Mail	46⅛	45⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅛	62
Lake Shore	109⅛	109⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	51⅛	51⅛
Toledo and Wabash	64⅛	64⅞
Western Telegraph	60	60⅛
Erie	24⅞	26⅛
Union Pacific	33⅛	34⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	102⅛	102
Union Pacific Bonds	98⅛	94⅛
Union Land Grants	84	84⅛
Union Incomes	85⅛	86⅛

Among the Wall-street arrivals by the *Russia*, last night, are Mr. Leonard W. Jerome and Mr. W. H. Marston. We understand that Mr. John J. Cisco goes to Europe by the same steamer, on her return, next Wednesday, for a six months' absence, with Mrs. Cisco—his first opportunity in a long and successful business career for visiting the Old World.

TREASURY SALES OF GOLD.

Edward Sweet & Co.		*Schafer Bros.*	
$50,000	111.26	$100,000	111.28
100,000	111.24⅛	100,000	111.28
100,000	111.26⅛	*White, Morris & Co.*	
100,000	111.26	40,000	111.28
Chas. O. Berger.		20,000	111.28
50,000	111.27	50,000	111.28
50,000	111.29	*W. Garishoeffer & Co.*	
40,000	111.29	100,000	111.26⅛
40,000	111.29	*Geo. F. Baker, Cashier.*	
J. A. Zerega & Co.		100,000	111.27
25,000	111.26	*F. A. Baker.*	
25,000	111.26⅛	5,000	111.28
25,000	111.27	5,000	111.29
25,000	111.28	5,000	111.30
25,000	111.29	5,000	111.31
25,000	111.27 1-10	10,000	111.31⅛
C. W. Comstock.		10,000	111.32
300,000	111.40	10,000	111.32⅛
W. T. Hatch & Son.		*Carter, Hawley & Co.*	
100,000	111.26	50,000	111.30
H. A. Heiser's Sons.		*Martin & Runyon.*	
100,000	111.27 1-10	10,000	111.28
100,000	111.26 1-10	10,000	111.28
100,000	111.25 1-10	10,000	111.27
Marx & Co.		*Humbert Bro.*	
50,000	111.26	50,000	111.28
100,000	111.26⅛	$2,000,000	
Bates & Brown.			
50,000	111.27		

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	116⅞	5-20 coup., '67	113⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	116⅞	5-20 coup., '68	113⅛
5-20 coup., '62	110⅞	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coup.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	110⅞	6s currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	69½	Rhode Island 6s	101½
Tennessee 6s, new	70	Alabama 5s	70
Virginia 6s, old	69	Alabama 8s	102
Virginia 6s, new	71½	Arkansas 6s, Funded	58
Virginia 6s, reg., old	56½	Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.iss.	60
Georgia 6s	84	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	61
Georgia 7s, new	91	Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	44
Georgia 7s, gold	94½	Ohio 6s, '81	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	47½	Ohio 6s, '86	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	27½	Illinois, Canal, '70	110½
N. Car. Fund. Act, '68	25	Illinois, coup. 6s, '77	100
N. Carolina, new	25½	Illinois, coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Car., Special Tax	19	Illinois, War Loan	100
S. Carolina 6s	73	Indiana 6s, War L'n.	100
S. Car., Jan. and July	66½	Indiana 5s	100
S. Car., April and Oct.	81½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	106
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	98	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.	106
Louisiana 6s	67½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	107½
La. 6s, new Float. Dt.	67½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	107½
Louisiana 8s, Levee	85	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100½
Louisiana 8s, Lev. '75	87	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	100½
California 7s	111	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '76	100½
Connecticut 6s	101½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	89	Ill. & So. I. 1st	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Gal. & Chi. ext.	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	101	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65–'76	101	Chi., R. I. & P.	102½
Erie 1st ext.	99	Mor. & Essex 1st	100
[illegible]			

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	136	St. Nicholas	118
Manhattan	154	Marine	165
Merchants'	117½	Commonwealth	93
Mechanics'	136	New-York County	230
America	150	Importers' & Traders'	184
City	226	Park	160
Phenix	110½	Central National	108
North River	91	Second National	130
Tradesmen's	155	Fourth National	112½
Greenwich	120	Tenth National	124
Butchers' & Drovers'	146	Gold Exchange	75
Gallatin National	117	Del. & Hud. Canal	119
Merchants' Exchange	102½	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Leather Manufact'rs	180	Maryland Coal Co.	25
Seventh Ward	108	American Coal	50
State of New-York	109	Spring Mount'n Coal	50
Commerce	119½	Canton Co., Baltimore	82
Broadway	290	Consol. Coal of Md.	28½
[illegible]			

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 11.

Gold receipts	$970,440 [illegible]
Gold payments	1,242,[illegible]
Gold balance	80,930,270 [illegible]
Currency receipts	180,914 [illegible]
Currency payments	2,512,744 [illegible]
Currency balance	5,567,200 [illegible]
Customs	456,000 [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102⅜	
City 6s, new	102	102½
Camden and Amboy	131	133½
Pennsylvania Central	62½	62⅜
Reading	113⅜	113⅜
Lehigh Valley	62	62⅜
Catawissa Preferred	47	47½
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28⅜
Northern Central*	41	41⅛
Lehigh Navigation	35⅛	35⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91⅛

*Ex dividend.

In reply to an anonymous correspondent, who signs himself the owner of 600 shares of Rock Island Stock, we have to say that, on inquiry, we find that a Land Department, to take charge of the large and valuable grant, to which our correspondent refers, (580,000 acres in the rich and growing State of Iowa,) has, for some time past, been organized by the Board of Directors, and that the proceeds of the sales of the lands as fast as realized are applied to sinking the mortgage debt of the Company. The value of this fine body of lands is no doubt on the increase, and there is little disposition to force or hasten sales, but the estimate of our correspondent of ten million dollars is altogether too extravagant. Half the sum would require an average of over $8 per acre.

In reference to our suggestion that the City Banks should have the business of redemption of National Bank Notes into their own hands by a common assorting office, (which might be made in the present Clearing-house,) the New-York *Daily Bulletin* remarks:

"This suggestion is timely, and worthy of prompt adoption. Congress has failed to institute any effective measures for enforcing the redemption of bank currency, and the banks of this City, owing to narrow and selfish jealousies, have allowed the evil to run on from year to year without any earnest effort at remedy. Both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency have, in their official reports, repeatedly urged the necessity of providing some agency for securing the return of notes for payment in periods of redundancy; and Mr. Boutwell would only consistently carry out the views of the financial officers of the Government were he to avail himself of the common right of all holders of bank notes to present them at the counters of the issuers or of their redeeming agents for payment. On all principles of sound banking this virtual non-redeemability of bank notes should be brought to an end, and if the Government would in this way intimate to the banks that they must hold themselves prepared to pay their notes, we should probably witness an early effort among the New-York banks to establish a permanent agency for assorting their currency and sending it home for redemption. If Mr. Boutwell would thus lead the banks into the adoption of something like the Suffolk Bank system of redemption, he would accomplish more toward the regulation of currency movement and giving stability to the money market than has been achieved by all the laws of Congress within the last ten years. So long as there is no provision for enforcing the redemption of bank notes, we have periodically a forced circulation and a real inflation; illegitimate speculation is encouraged; prices are unnaturally forced up; and when the season comes during which this redundant money is wanted for agricultural movements, its withdrawal from speculative uses convulses the money and stock markets, and we have a small panic. All currency not wanted in these recurring periods of ease should go into the hands of its issuers, there to remain until a legitimate occasion calls it into use again. This cannot be done, however, unless it is made the business of some one to enforce redemption."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now able to promise that the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds, of the New Loan of the United States, bearing Five per cent. Interest, payable quarterly in Gold, will be ready for delivery early in the present month. The Subscriptions to the Loan now amount to $62,000,000, and it is expected that the Subscriptions and Sales will progress more rapidly when the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF .... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18....

Entered .... Recorded ....

....

Register of the Treasury.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The Interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the Interest will be dispensed with, *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New-York, (or such other office as the Stock is registered at,) will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of, the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer) are advised to give their Post-office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six ⅌ cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. *The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks*, while the application of the surplus revenues derived in Gold from Customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the Funded Stocks bearing six ⅌ cent. Gold Interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the Public Debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700 and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold $111,969,064. In the same month the Treasury paid and canceled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,028,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,557,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad. C. C. NORVELL,

In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

[illegible]

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the [illegible] of business April 30, 1871. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS, } NEW-YORK, [illegible] May, 1871.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE CURrent market prices of the day, First-Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, maturing from 1896 to 1899, Coupons payable July 1 and Jan. 1.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in operation as a through line, in connection with the Central Pacific Railroad, since May 10, 1869. Its earnings for the two years ending May 10, 1871, will be over $15,000,000. The amount of yearly interest on the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,634,880, gold. The net earnings for [illegible] $2,947,882 27. The increase of net earnings for the three months ending April 1, 1871, [illegible] over the corresponding period for 1870.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Company, estimates the

Earnings of 1871 at	$9,000,000
And expenses at	4,500,000
Leaving the estimated net earnings	$4,500,000

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ WHITE, MORRIS & CO. Have removed to No. 18 WALL-ST.

We buy and sell Gold over our counter at Gold Room quotations, free of commission.

☞ TANNER & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Financial agents for the sale of the first mortgage eight per cent. gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

The total issue of these bonds is $1,500,000 on 112 miles of the road completed, and now in operation, which is at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

The increased net earnings of the road, now largely in excess of the interest on the bonded debt, make these bonds therefore a *first-class investment*, and must soon advance in price, as but a limited amount now remain unsold.

We recommend these securities with perfect satisfaction.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished.

TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF and accrued interest.

The security of these bonds is beyond any question, and the price, in comparison with other first-class railroad bonds, very low.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 11, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	56	Oil-cake, pkgs.	3,614
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Pea-nuts, bags	373
Cotton, bales	2,408	Pork, bbls.	557
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	21	Butter, pkgs.	2,043
Eggs, bbls.	2,667	Cut-meats, pkgs.	380
Flour, bbls.	9,010	Lard, pkgs.	50
Wheat, bushels	126,799	Beef, pkgs.	20
Corn, bushels	40,100	Cheese, pkgs.	948
Oats, bushels	31,655	Grease, pkgs.	345
Malt, bushels	2,780	Tallow, pkgs.	70
Barley, bushels	12,699	Tallow, bbls.	25
Peas, bushels	8,375	Rice, pkgs.	15
Meal, bbls.	600	Starch, pkgs.	850
Meal, bags	450	Stearine, pkgs.	70
Hemp, bales	7	Sumac, bags	125
Hops, bales	34	Tobacco, pkgs.	250
Leather, sides	8,233	Tobacco, hhds. and cs.	48
Crude Turp., bbls.	30	Whisky, bbls.	1,298
Tar, bbls.	269	Wool, bales	69

The export clearances, since our last reported at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] been as follows:

By the steamer *Caledonia*, for [illegible]—416 pkgs. Butter, 45 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, [illegible] Bacon, 80 boxes Shoulders, 20 bbls. Pork, [illegible] bbls. Resin, 15,211 bushels Wheat, 896 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bales Cotton, 7,361 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Roxana*, for [illegible]—[illegible] bales Fura, 6 casks Lard-oil, 25 bales Cotton, [illegible] Hops, 300 boxes Corn, 167 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] Tobacco, 300 bbls. Flour, 130 tcs. Beef, 80 [illegible] 63 bbls. Resin, 150 cases Milk, 88 cases Sewing-machines, 400 sacks Cotton-seed, 250 boxes [illegible], 100 pkgs. Bees-wax, 38 tcs. Pork.

By the ship *Annie Way*, for [illegible]—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 3,895 bbls. Flour, 100 [illegible], 12 cases Nails.

By the bark *Nuova Virginia*, for [illegible]—28,110 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Bremen*, for [illegible]—[illegible] bales Fura, 150 bbls. Syrup, 320 bales Cotton, [illegible] Tobacco, 2 cases Cigars, 115 bales Tobacco, [illegible] cases Essential Oil, 2,116 boxes Cheese, 30 boxes [illegible], 1 cases Silkworm Eggs, 500 boxes Extract [illegible] Resin.

ASHES—Continue inactive, but firm, at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls.

BEES-WAX—Has been in [illegible] and quoted steady at 35½c.@36c. for prime Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The inquiry for seasonable stock has been fair, and the market has been quoted firm.

BRICKS—Have been in more request at uniform rates.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, and nominally steady.

CEMENT—Has been in demand at essentially unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but steady; sales, 1,371 bags by the steamer *Ptolemy*, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands, this morning, was 66,944 bags here, and 39,779 bags at the other distributing ports. Other kinds have been inactive at unchanged rates. A lot of 150 bags Laguayra, was sold on private terms. Of the week's business in Rio, Messrs. Amann & Co. give this [illegible]—Maracaibo, ex [sundry vessels]; 7,792 bags; 1,365 bags Laguayra, 800 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots for consumption, at our range. The stock of other than Rio in first hands comprises 41,219 bags. We quote: Java at [illegible]; Maracaibo, 15c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; [illegible] 13½c.@15c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; [illegible] 13½c.@17c.

COTTON—Has been more sought after and quoted ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. higher. The demand for early delivery has been mainly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,617 bales, (of which 487 bales were to arrive,) including 2,022 bales to shippers, 280 bales to spinners, 165 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit. For forward delivery an extensive business has been reported, with an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Sales since our last 11,350 bales, basis Low Middling, including last evening, for May, 200 bales at 14 7-16c., 300 bales at 14½c.; June, 200 bales at 14⅛c., 200 bales at 14 9-16c., 400 bales at 14⅝c., 600 bales at 14⅜c.; July, 200 bales at 14 13-16c., 1,000 bales at 14⅞c.; August, 300 bales at 14⅞c.; September, 1,200 bales at 14⅝c. And today, for May, 200 bales at 14 11-16c., 1,200 bales at 14¾c., 700 bales at 14 13-16c., 1,050 bales at 14⅞c., 1,100 bales at 14 15-16c., 100 bales May and 200 bales June, at 15c., together; June, 1,000 bales at 14⅞c., 600 bales at 14⅝c., 700 bales at 14 15-16c., 4,400 bales at 15c., 800 bales at 15 1-16c., 100 bales each, June and July, at 15 1-16c., together; July, 900 bales at 15c., 1,200 bales at 15 1-16c., 1,000 bales at 15⅛c., 300 bales at 15¼c., 300 bales at 15 3-16c., 100 bales each, July and August, at 15 3-16c., together; 100 bales each, July, August and September, at 15c., together; August, 600 bales at 15c., 1,050 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15¼c.; September, 100 bales at 14⅞c., 100 bales at 15c., 200 bales at 15⅛c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 500 bales May for 500 bales July; ⅛c. paid to exchange 300 bales December for 500 bales September. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 14.42c.; June, 14.80c.; July, 14.90c.; August, 14.95c.; September, 14.65c. The receipts at this port today were 2,408 bales, including 582 bales from Savannah, 450 bales from Wilmington, 498 bales from Baltimore, and 906 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	14
Low Middling	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	17⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

[illegible]

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today, and thus far this week, with comparisons:

[illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—The leading articles have been held with a fair show of firmness, but the dealings have been on a restricted scale, as a rule.

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet but steady. Live Geese, 65c.@75c. ⅌ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been held firmly, on a moderate demand.

FISH—The inquiry for most kinds has been on a restricted scale within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been quite moderate since our last at about previous quotations. The offerings have been rather more liberal, particularly of common shipping extras, within our range. Desirable lots of family brands have been in comparatively light supply at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,800 bbls., all told, including poor ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 50@$6 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 @$6 35, chiefly at $6 30 for good State, and $6 70 for common City, delivered; very good to fancy, $[illegible]; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $[illegible]; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 10@$6 [illegible] ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 60@$5 80
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	5 [illegible] 6 00
Extra State	6 10@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 [illegible] 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 [illegible] 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 [illegible] 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 [illegible] 6 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 [illegible] 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 [illegible] 9 75

Southern Flour has been in pretty fair request since our last, at steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $[illegible] for poor to good, and $6 75@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in more demand at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 600 bbls. Corn-meal has been fairly active at $3 [illegible] @$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, [illegible] Jersey, and $4 27½@$4 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, [illegible] bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 60@$6 75
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 75@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 10
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 [illegible] 4 30
Corn-meal, puncheon	20 50@ ....

FRUIT—The demand for most kinds of foreign has been limited, but prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been fairly active since our last, but prices have been somewhat variable, opening 1c.@2c. higher on reduced offerings of prime samples, and a rather urgent inquiry from export buyers, but closing less firmly under the further rise in ocean freights, particularly by steam to Liverpool, which had the effect of checking the demand from shippers. Millers were purchasing with reserve. The dealings were mostly in new crop Spring, within a range of from $1 57@$1 62, chiefly at $1 58 for No. 2 afloat, and $1 55 for do. in store. For Old, mixed Old and New, and soft new Spring Wheat, there was some call, mainly for export, at from $1 40 @$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat was in limited supply and in fair request at from $1 55 for Old, to $1 60@$1 64, as the extremes, for New, the latter rate for very choice delivered, with the bulk of the sales at $1 60@$1 61 for fair new crop Amber, ⅌ bushel. White Wheat has been inactive within our range. [illegible]

[illegible]

Lumber—N. M. Sloat, Geneva; Two Brothers, Geneva; Wm. Haskins, Geneva; J. K. Post, Geneva; Siroc, Geneva; John Noyes, Geneva; J. B. Taylor, Geneva; E. B. Ormans, Geneva; J. H. Foster, Geneva; I. & B. Whittaker, Geneva; Racket River, Rome; W. J. Tremain, Rome; J. Barnes, Brewerton; G. W. Mathews, Booneville; Ellen N. Cole, Hawkinsville; J. Hyland, Bush Landing; L. Hulburt, Lyon's Falls.

Coal—Ruth, Watkins; Peck & Church, Seneca Lake; Anson Pratt, Geneva.

Salt—Oliver Breed, Salina; John P. Hearth, Salina.

Corn—F. N. Vedder, Oswego; Abe Lincoln, Oswego.

Barley—Wm. Stevenson, Oswego.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Bagging, 200 bales have been sold at Boston, part Borneo, at 12c., gold, in bond. Nothing new in Bags.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request, chiefly at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in rather more demand, at from 80c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market has been generally dull since our last; prices show no change of moment. Of Manila, 1,800 bales were sold at Boston on private terms.

HIDES—The demand has been rather light, and prices have been somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported of 2,600 Rio Grande at 22½c., gold; and 1,000 Buenos Ayres at 25c., gold, ⅌ lb. We quote: *Dry Hides*—[illegible]

HONEY—Has been very dull at 85c.@90c., gold, for Cuba, ⅌ gallon, in bond. No stock in first hands.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but held pretty firmly, ranging from 5c.@15c. for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@6c. for older growths, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 34 bales; exports, 104 bales.

LATHS—Have been steady in price, and in fair request.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet, but without material change as to price. [illegible]

LIME—Rockland has been about steady, on a moderate trade.

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—The demand has been moderate for all kinds, without notable alteration in values as a rule. A sale of 180 bbls. Crude Sperm was reported at $1 20 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been unusually strong and buoyant, in all lines, since our last. The offerings of Ohio have been less extensive, while the demand has been more confident, especially so on speculative account. Prices have been generally advanced, closing in favor of sellers, who have not been very eager to place stock at even the improved rates. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

New Crop Butter.

State, firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	30@32
Orange and Sussex, Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb.	30@33
State and River, Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb.	30@32
State, half-firkin tubs, extra quality, ⅌ lb.	30@31
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	25@29
State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	25@29
Western Reserve, tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	25@27
Michigan Reserve, tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	25@27
Chicago and North-west, tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	20@23
Common White and White Bottoms, Western and State	10@18

Old Crop Butter.

Yellow, firkins, ⅌ lb.	20@25
Ordinary, firkins, ⅌ lb.	14@18
Common, firkins, ⅌ lb.	11@13
Grease Butter, original packages, ⅌ lb.	10@11

Cheese.

State Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ lb.	14@15
State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	13@14
State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	10@12
State Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	3@ 8
State Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb.	13@14
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ⅌ lb.	12@13
Western, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	11@12
Western, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	8@10

RICE—Has been offered sparingly, and has been in limited demand at uniform quotations. Carolina, $8 50 @$8 50; Rangoon, $6 75@$7 12½, currency, ⅌ 100 lbs. The stock of Rangoon in first hands, this morning, was 3,100 bags.

SALT—Has been firm and in fairly active request.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull, but steady.

SEEDS—There has been some inquiry for Calcutta Linseed at about previous prices. Grass-seeds have been dull and irregular.

SKINS—Have been in light demand within our range. [illegible]

SOAP—Has been in fair jobbing demand and firm in price. We quote: Castile at 10½c.@10¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 6¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet at about former quotations.

SUGARS—There has been a limited call for Raw, prices of which have shown less buoyancy, though the offerings of stock have not been large; sales have been reported, since our last, 500 hhds. and 680 bbls. at [illegible] for Centrifugal, and 9¼c. for refining Cuba, and 10½c. for old St. Jaques; 1,682 boxes Havana at 9¼c.@10¼c.; [illegible] The movement in Raw Sugars, since May 1, Messrs. Carl Amann & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock May 1, 1871	43,362	80,718	165,369	5,[illegible]
Receipts since the 1st of May	13,674	19,200	8,326	1,057
Total	57,036	99,924	173,784	6,742
Sales since the 1st of May	12,497	3,973	71	176
Stock this day, May 11, 1871	43,[illegible]	93,951	173,713	6,[illegible]
Stock May 12, 1870	[illegible]	125,075	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock May 12, 1869	70,714	124,264	84,782	1,[illegible]
Stock May 12, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quiet, but steady. Sales have been reported of 75,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8¾c.@9c. for common to prime, chiefly at 9¼c.@9½c. for prime; also small lots of Stearine at 11½c.@12c.

TEAS—Have been in rather more request, within our previous range.

WHISKY—Has been in fair supply and less demand and rather cheaper, with sales reported of 350 bbls. at 90½c.@91c. for iron-bound pks. ⅌ gallon; receipts, 1,298 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the general market, since our last, owing partly to diminishing supply of room, and the increasing firmness of ship-owners. The main call was for Flour, Grain, Petroleum and Cotton room, in the line of berth freights, and a further advance was noted in rates on grain, by steam to Liverpool. In the way of charters a fair business was reported in Petroleum vessels, with a hardening tendency in rates on a reduced supply of tonnage. For Liverpool the reported engagements included 1,870 bales Cotton at ½d. by steam, and 7-32d. for compressed, by sail, ⅌ lb.; 55,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, part to reletfrom, at 7½d. [illegible] ⅌ bushel; and 100 boxes Bacon, by steam, on private terms. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, a British brig, of 180 tons register, with about 1,600 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d., and a British bark, of 330 tons register, with about 1,700 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, the latter being the vessel alluded to in our last as rumored closed. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a Swedish bark, of 350 tons register, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl. For a Continental port, direct, between Havre and Hamburg, a British ship of 1,005 tons register, with equal to 8,300 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter, with the privilege of 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ⅌ bbl. One of the Norwegian barks reported in our last, with Grain, for Penarth Roads and orders, had in its charter the Cork and order clause, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For Continental ports, a British bark of 390 tons register, now at Boston, with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 10½d., with extra privileges; a British ship, of 389 tons register, with equal to 5,700 bbls. Petroleum, also from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d.; and a British bark of 451 tons register, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum hence, at 5s., ⅌ bbl. For Gottenburg, a Danish schooner, with about 1,600 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Salonica and Smyrna and back to Boston, an American brig of 290 tons register with general cargo, at $6,500 for the round trip, taking out about 13,000 cases Petroleum on private terms. For the River Platte, a bark of 491 tons register, now here, with a cargo of Lumber from Brunswick, Ga., at $22 and 5 ⅌ cent.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 11.—RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—55,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats; by rail, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn. Canal FREIGHTS—[illegible] on Wheat, [illegible] on Corn, [illegible] on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; sales 15,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 [illegible] this afternoon; 7,800 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 37½, closing unsettled. CORN quiet and firmer; sales 7,500 bushels [illegible] [illegible] OATS dull and steady; sales, [illegible] RYE neglected. BARLEY quiet [illegible] LARD dull at 11½c. HIGHWINES [illegible] CATTLE—Receipts [illegible] [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 11.—FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales, 2,400 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter, and $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales, 460 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Amber Michigan, $1 60. CORN in fair demand and market steady; sales, [illegible] bushels High Mixed at 70c., and 1,800 bushels Yellow Illinois, to arrive, at 70c. OATS held at 60c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted and $1 50 for unbolted ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25@$26; Shipstuffs, $[illegible], and Middlings, $30@$32 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 7½c., and Corn 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, and $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 58c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 44c. RECEIPTS by Lake—37,000 bushels Wheat, 3,300 bushels Corn, 5,900 bushels Malt and 301,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—4,800 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Barley, 7,400 bushels Peas, and 1,300,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, May 11.—FLOUR firm and more active. WHEAT active and advanced 1c.@1½c.; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 28@$1 30, cash and seller May; during the afternoon firmer at $1 29½@$1 31. CORN active; No. 2 Mixed, 55c.@56c., during the afternoon steady. OATS firm; No. 2 closed 55½c. RYE firm; No. 2, 90c.@91c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2, 90c.@91c. HIGHWINES steady and unchanged. PORK firmer at $17 25 @$17 50, cash; $17, seller June. LARD and MEATS a shade weaker. Live HOGS active at $4 45@$5. CATTLE fairly active at $5 37½@$7 25. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 103,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 125,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. Lake FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, on Corn, 3¼c.; on Wheat, 4c.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 300 bales; gross, 300 bales; exports, coastwise, 300 bales; sales, [illegible] bales. FLOUR firm and in improved demand; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 37½@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8 75; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $7@$8; do. Family, $9@$11; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 12½; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50. WHEAT firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1 62@ $1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 60@$1 62. CORN dull and heavy; White Southern, 75c.@77c.; Yellow do., 75c. OATS firmer at 62c.@67c. Mess PORK quiet at $19 50. BACON steady; Shoulders, 7½c.@8c.; Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.@10½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15c.@17c. LARD quiet at 11½c.@12c. WHISKY nominal, 92c.@92½c.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—COTTON—Demand fair and prices advanced; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c. FLOUR—Demand fair and prices advanced; Family, $6 40@ $6 60. WHEAT firmer and scarce; Red, $1 50@$1 52. CORN steady, with a moderate demand at 57c. RYE—Demand fair and prices advanced; sales at $1 05. OATS quiet and weak at 52c.@60c. BARLEY—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 15@$1 18. PORK dull; holders anxious to sell; sales at $17 50. LARD steady with a moderate demand; 11c. asked, no sales; 10⅞c. offered. Bulk MEATS dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; asking 6⅞c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders; 8½c. for Sides. BACON dull; asking 7½c. for Shoulders; 9½c.@9⅞c. for Sides. Live HOGS dull and drooping at $5@$5 40. TOBACCO steady. WHISKY, 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Upland, 15c.; do. Orleans, 15½c.@15¾c. Quercitron BARK—No. 1 at $30 ⅌ ton. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 15½c., all in gold. SUGAR firm. MOLASSES firm. PROVISIONS heavy and weak. Mess PORK, $19; Prime Mess, $15. HAMS, in pickle, 11½c.@12c. LARD, 10⅞c.@11½c. FLOUR in improved demand; Extras, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT steady; Indiana Red at $1 57@$1 60; White, $1 70@$1 75. RYE, $1 20. CORN firm; Yellow, 77c.@78c.; Mixed, 74c.@76c. OATS steady at 62½c.@66c. PETROLEUM—Crude, 17½c.; Refined, 24½c.@24¾c. WHISKY firm; Western, in iron, 93c.

TOLEDO, May 11.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 50; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 53½; Amber Southern, $1 41½; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 48; No. 2 do., $1 45; Rejected Red, $1 36. CORN quiet; High Mixed, 60½c.; Low Mixed, 59½c.; Michigan, 60c. OATS a shade better; No. 2, 56½c.; Michigan, 58c. [illegible] FREIGHTS dull; to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 5c.@6c. [illegible] bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 11.—COTTON in fair demand and prices have advanced; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; net receipts, 2,448 bales; gross, 2,872 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,158 bales; to Antwerp, 1,857 bales; to Vera Cruz, 271 bales; coastwise, 310 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 153,760 bales. BRAN firmer, $1 20@$1 25. HAY quiet; prime, $23 50@$25; choice, $26. SUGAR active and firmer; prime, 10¼c.@11c. MOLASSES—Plantation reboiled, 30c.@45c. FLOUR, CORN, OATS, PORK, BACON, LARD, WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 123¾; New-York sight, ⅛ premium. GOLD 111¼.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged; sales, 179 hhds. COTTON firm; Middling, 14c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6 50. WHEAT very strong; Choice Red and White, $1 40@$1 50. CORN firm; Shelled and Sacked, 65c. PROVISIONS quiet and firm; BACON held at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 9¼c.@9½c. for Clear Rib; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Clear Sides, packed. Mess PORK quiet at $18. LARD quiet at 11c.@12½c. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 89c.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 29. OATS firm and scarce; No. 2 at 49½c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, seller June, 49c. RYE firm; Rejected Spring, 82½. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, May 10.—COTTON firm at 14½c.; receipts, 686 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN firm and scarce at 71c.@73c. OATS quiet at 66c. LARD dull and nominal. PORK weak at $18 50. BACON quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—WHEAT quiet. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull, but firm. CORN active and higher; sales, 6 cars at 74½c.@77c.; closed firm at the latter price. OATS dull; sales, 1 car No. 1 Western, 69c., delivered.

BOSTON, May 11.—COTTON strong; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 102 bales; gross, 875 bales; exports to Great Britain, 109 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 11,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 11.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 1,480 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,311 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 32,176 bales.

CLEVELAND, May 11.—WHEAT firm; No. 1 Red, $1 48; No. 2 do., $1 [illegible]. CORN held firm; High Mixed, 62c. OATS firm; No. 1 State at 57c. PETROLEUM firmer and higher; Crude, $5 [illegible]; Refined, [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 11.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 44c. RESIN quiet at $1 75@$1. Crude TURPENTINE, $2@$4.

DETROIT, May 10.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer; Extra, $1 57@$1 58; Regular, $1 50@$1 52. OATS, 56c.

WILMINGTON, May 11.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 50 bales; sales, 47 bales; stock, 2,089 bales.

GALVESTON, May 11.—COTTON active; good Ordinary, 12½c.@12¾c.; net receipts, 687 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 58,788 bales.

MOBILE, May 11.—COTTON strong; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 1,036 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,200 bales; stock, 39,219 bales.

NORFOLK, May 11.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 13½c.; net receipts, 140 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,394 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,[illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, May 11.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 688 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 15,819 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 11.—The market for American Securities was quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	93⅛	93⅛
Consols for account	93⅛	93⅛@93¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅛	90⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865	90⅛	90⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	92⅛	92⅛
United States 10-40s	89⅛	89⅛

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public today, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £121,000.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—1½ P. M.—COTTON opened quiet and steady, and is firmer; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d., an advance of ⅛d. in both kinds. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales, of which for speculation and export 5,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market opened quiet; Wheat firmer at 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d. ⅌ cental for No. 2 to No. 1 new Red Western Spring. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 67s. 6d. ⅌ cwt., for the best grades of American fine. PORK, 68s. PRODUCE—Petroleum, 5d.@10d. ⅌ gallon for Spirits, and 17d. for refined. LINSEED-OIL, £33 10s. @£34.

LONDON, May 11—Evening.—SPERM-OIL, £82.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. corner Irving-place.
FAUST. (Italian opera.) Leading characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Lauri, Himmi, Masers. Villani, Orlandini, Bayas and Rocelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Medenhaus and Miss Fairman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RANDALL'S THUMB. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe, Mrs. Chas. Jamieson, and Miss Ella Garson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
THE BACHELOR OF ARTS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Davidge, Miss Kate M. caire and Miss Linda Dietz.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Grand.
HOMBURG. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Elliot, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Frier.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. E. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
BABIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Benedict, Bates, Reed and Miss Lina Edwin and Miss Emma Grossmith.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
VARIETIES. (German opera.) Leading characters by Miss Lichtenay.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Broadway, corner 29th-st.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, BALLETS, &c.

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 25 cents per line each insertion.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 44 West 14th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; at No. 1,252 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
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Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The treaty of peace concluded by Prince BISMARCK and M. FAVRE abrogates the commercial treaty between the two countries, and gives Germany the control of the railways in the ceded territory in consideration of a reduction of the war indemnity of 250,000,000 francs. The Paris forts are to be evacuated by the Germans immediately. Nancy, Belfort and Longwy will be held by the Germans until the conditions are fulfilled. The military situation about Paris is but slightly changed. The insurgent forts Montrouge and Vanvres have been silenced. Gen. ECOSSE has been arrested by the Commune, and has escaped. The United States store-ship *Relief*, with food for the French sufferers, is off the Scilly Islands.....The British Postmaster-General said yesterday, in the House of Commons, he could not explain why the Cunard Company declines to bring the American mails. Lord GRANVILLE declined to state whether English claims on the United States would be adjudicated in England.

GENERAL.

Advices from South America represent Paraguay to be making some progress toward a prosperous condition, politically and socially. Yellow fever was still scourging Buenos Ayres, and had also appeared in Montevideo. The Uruguayan Chambers had been convoked to raise means to continue the war against the insurgents.

A dispatch from Port-au-Basque, Newfoundland, says: "The ship *Otis of Quebec*, of Aberdeen, from London, bound to Quebec, was wrecked on Dead Island on the night of the 8th. She is a total loss, and all her crew are drowned."

Special dispatches from Bombay report a famine in Persia from lack of rain, and that thousands of the inhabitants are dying.

The insurgent Arabs in Algeria, according to a Versailles dispatch, have been defeated, and their chief killed.

The Canadian authorities yesterday dispersed the crowd of ruffians assembled near Fort Dover to witness the fight between MACE and CONNER, and the referee ordered the principals to meet today at Erie, Penn., when he would name the fighting-ground.

A Mrs. FISHER has applied for a warrant for the arrest of a man named REID, in St. Louis, whom she accuses of kidnapping and shockingly outraging her daughter, fifteen years old. The warrant was granted.

The Senate of Connecticut yesterday passed the resolution declaring MARSHALL JEWELL and the other Republican candidates for State offices elected.

Collector DONALDSON, of the First South Carolina Revenue District, in a letter to the Commissioner, represents the condition of society in his district as such, that unless the Government interferes its representatives will be driven to abandon their work or leave their houses for better protection of life and property.

The steamer *Hercules*, sunk in the Potomac River off Georgetown, can only be raised by the construction of a coffer dam all round her, which will be emptied by powerful steam-pumps. The Reading Railroad Company has contracted for building the dam, and the work will be commenced when high water subsides.

The Anthracite Board of Trade and the Miners' and Laborers' Union, in the coal regions, yesterday signed an agreement which will result in resumption on Monday. Tolls will be reduced at once by the railroad companies, thus removing the dead-lock.

EDWARD RIDDLE, a well-known citizen of Boston, died there yesterday morning of apoplexy.

Several citizens of Arizona, aided by a hundred Papago Indians, on the 30th of April surprised a camp of Apaches, supposed to have committed the recent murders of settlers, and killed eighty-five of them and took twenty-eight children prisoners. In the possession of some of the slain savages were found various articles of property stolen from a woman who was recently murdered by Indians.

The representations concerning the imprisonment of Capt. GRUNION, of the American schooner *Lizzie*, by the authorities at Nagua La Grande, Cuba, are undergoing examination at the Department of State.

Decoration Day was observed on Wednesday at Louisville. Two or three thousand persons visited Cave Hill Cemetery, where flowers were strewn over the graves of Confederate soldiers. Three hundred and ten dollars were contributed on the ground for the purchase of marble head-stones.

JONES, BARNES & Co., lard-oil refiners and manufacturers, and GEORGE E. SEXWELL, oil and stearine broker, in Philadelphia, have failed.

The subscriptions to the new South yesterday were $267,800.

A dispatch to the State Auditor, yesterday, states that loaded boats are passing Osborn, the locality of the recent great break in the Erie Canal.

Grasshoppers are destroying the crops of Los Angeles County, California.

Dr. CRARY, of the Union Asylum, and Dr. WAINWRIGHT, of Albany, commissioned by the Governor to inquire into the sanity of HULLOFF, have made their examination, and will make their report in a day or two. It is said the interview was a very commendable one.

A dispatch from Abilene, Kansas, says the first drove of Texas cattle, numbering about 2,000 head, passed that town on Wednesday.

Ten unfinished stores in San Bernardino, Cal., were destroyed by fire on the 8th inst.

The Committee on Foreign Relations held an adjourned meeting at the Capitol yesterday to further consult on the Treaty of Washington.

The New Treaty With England.

If there is anything more than empty talk in the often-expressed desire of the majority of mankind to see disputes between nations settled by arbitration, instead of by the sword, the "Treaty of Washington" ought to be received with rejoicing, not only by the nations chiefly concerned, but by the whole civilized world. It marks a great and unexpected advance toward that better age when it will be considered infamous for any ruler or people to declare war until every means of peaceable settlement have been tried in vain. Our own country has always taken the lead in negotiations of this character, and it is an immense security for the future peace of the world that Great Britain should now be joined with it. It would be impossible to overestimate the value of the example thus set to other nations. We are not so sanguine as to believe that after this there will be no more wars, but at a period when the people are everywhere exercising so powerful and direct a control over their Governments, it is not presumptuous to believe that, before war is declared, other nations will hereafter ask whether the precedent set by the United States and Great Britain cannot be followed. Before their blood is shed, and their treasure squandered, they will point their rulers to the example set by England and America. Thus, out of the *Alabama* claims, which have so long seemed an unmixed evil, great and lasting good may arise; and two great nations, which have so long stood in the foreground of civilization, and which have done and are doing a great and imperishable work, may not only be more closely knit together by ties of mutual respect and confidence, but may be the means of averting incalculable misery and suffering from other nations.

The principle of arbitration could not possibly be more fairly, thoroughly, or wisely applied to practical affairs than it is in this new treaty. The more closely it is studied, the more deeply will it commend itself to the common sense of the people on both sides the Atlantic. There may be disputes over minor points—but in all its main features, as well as in the principle upon which it is based, the treaty is the very model of fairness. Every difference existing between the two countries is referred to arbitrators whose perfect impartiality no living man can question. The world has been ransacked for men whose judgment would be utterly unbiased, and before them our differences are to be laid, with full power of decision. The *Alabama* claims are to be adjudicated upon by five men selected on a principle which is so even-handed that all the statesmen of the age, if they discussed the matter for years, could not improve upon it. The claims of British subjects against the United States, and of American citizens against Great Britain, arising out of other causes than the escape of the rebel cruisers, are to be referred to a totally distinct Commission, appointed in an equally just and honorable manner. The San Juan difficulty is to be referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany, who is to have the absolute power of deciding upon it. In this way every point at issue has been treated. We say that a treaty of this kind is a splendid triumph of modern civilization, and an immortal contribution to the history of the two great nations between whom, we trust, it will be concluded.

The treaty not only provides for the settlement of outstanding differences, but it contains within it provisions which will render the recurrence of similar difficulties impossible. There are three short rules embodied in it which give the whole document a priceless value, and will form the most valuable addition to international law ever made. We quote] these rules below, and ask our readers whether it would not be a crime to reject any treaty which contained them. Great Britain not only agrees to be bound by these rules in future, but further agrees to make them retrospective in their action—that is, she consents to have her liability for the escape of the *Alabama* decided as if those rules had been in existence when the occurrence took place. This is conceding all that she has hitherto denied—but it is in no spirit of boastfulness that we mention the fact. No just man will refuse credit to England for reversing her former policy on this question, and coming more than half way to meet us on the ground of reason and justice. Moreover, the treaty opens with a frank expression of "regret" on the part of Her Majesty's Government "for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the *Alabama* and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels." When we remember how impossible it seemed a few years ago to extract any such admission from the British Government, the importance of this apology—for such it is, although an apology becoming a great nation—will be increased in our estimation. As for the "rules" referred to, they will bear careful discussion at another time. For the present, we leave the treaty to be read and studied by our readers. Let them regard it from whatever point of view they may, and we believe they will rise from its perusal with the conviction that a fairer basis for a settlement of our differences with Great Britain no human being or collection of human beings could devise. The Commissioners who drew it up well deserve the gratitude and respect of both nations. We cannot believe that factious criticism in any quarter can prevent this treaty being ratified—but if it did, we might as well abandon finally the hope of settling disputes by peaceable arbitration, and make up our minds to resort to what has so long cursed the earth—the "arbitrament" of the sword.

The Provisions of the Treaty.

For the convenience of our readers, we present the following abstract of the new treaty, but we hope nothing will prevent them reading the full text of the document for themselves, and not taking the word of any man or newspaper for its contents. The treaty provides as follows:

I. For the reference of the *Alabama* claims to a tribunal of five arbitrators.

The President of the United States, the Queen of England, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, the Emperor of Brazil, is each to choose one arbitrator. The arbitrators are to meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, and a majority will have power to decide all questions, including the final award. One person is to be named by each of the high-contending parties to attend the tribunal as its representative.

II. The case of each party, either written or printed, is to be submitted in duplicate to each of the arbitrators within six months after the ratification of the treaty. If further information is desired by the arbitrators, oral arguments will be heard.

III. In deciding the questions submitted, the arbitrators are to be governed by the following rules:

"A neutral Government is bound—*First*, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting-out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction to warlike use. *Secondly*: Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men. *Thirdly*: To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties."

These rules England will treat as if they were in force when the occurrences took place which gave rise to the present differences.

IV. The decision of the arbitrators is to be made, if possible, within three months after the close of the argument. If the decision shall be that the Government of Great Britain was at fault, a gross sum may be awarded in settlement of all the claims.

V. The claims of citizens of the United States, arising between the 13th day of April, 1861, and the 19th day of April, 1865, inclusive, and the claims of subjects of Great Britain against the United States for the same period—not arising out of the escape of the rebel cruisers—are referred to a Board of three Commissioners. The President of the United States and the Queen of England are to name one each, and the third is to be named by the two conjointly. If the third Commissioner is not agreed upon by this means, then he is to be named by the Spanish Minister at Washington. The Commission is to sit in Washington.

VI. The right to take fish (other than shell-fish, salmon and shad) for the space of ten years on the sea-coast and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, without restriction as to distance, and with permission to use any unoccupied land for the purpose of drying their nets and curing fish, is granted to the United States fishermen. The same rights of fishing in the waters of the United States, &c., are granted to British subjects, as far south as the thirty-ninth parallel. During the existence of the treaty, the product of sea-fisheries is to be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty. Great Britain alleges that the privileges of fishing granted are greater than those received, and a Commission of three members is to be appointed to ascertain the remuneration to be paid by the United States. The Commission sit at Halifax, and the members are to be named, one by the President, one by the Queen of England, and the third by the two conjointly, and in case of failure, the third Commissioner is to be named by the Austrian Minister at London.

VII. Free navigation of the River St. Lawrence to the United States vessels is guaranteed, and the British Government engages to urge the Government of the Dominion to grant citizens of the United States the same privileges in using the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals as are enjoyed by the people of the Dominion. The United States grant British subjects equality in the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal, and navigation of Lake Michigan, subject to the laws of the United States.

VIII. The Emperor of Germany is appointed sole arbitrator to settle the San Juan boundary.

Street-Cars in St. Louis.

Whatever consolation may be derived from companionship in misery, St. Louis offers us in our horse-car tribulations. Her public conveyances, it seems, have robbers as bold, and conductors apparently as dishonest, as our own. Indeed, we do not know but that we should concede them the palm of superiority. The latest outrage of this sort reported from that city, exceeds in audacity anything that metropolitan scoundrels have for a long time attempted. A few nights ago, a merchant on his way home took a car in which he observed that there were but two passengers. Soon after entering he became unconscious, and on being aroused by the conductor for his fare, discovered that he had been chloroformed and robbed. "His hat, basket, watch, pocket-book, and other articles that he had in his pocket," says the St. Louis *Democrat*, "were gone, besides a bill of exchange for $4,000." Payment of the latter was of course promptly stopped, but the actual value of the various articles so oddly carried in the victim's pockets, and abstracted by the daring thieves, was about $300.

Now this, it will be seen, was an exploit of which any city, however experienced in crime, might well be proud, and it speaks volumes for the progress of St. Louis toward metropolitan eminence. That the despoiled merchant was not also murdered as well as robbed, is the one feature in which the achievement falls below the high level of New-York villainy, which has a certain dramatic elevation and consistency of its own. But however creditable such feats may be, as indications of material progress, they will scarcely serve as recommendations for a change in the seat of Government. If St. Louis wants to be the capital of the country, she must be cautious how she assimilates herself too closely to so dangerous a model as New-York.

Who Will Be the Gainers?

It is now pretty generally understood that the proposed amendments to the Code of Procedure are not brought forward for the good of the people at large. Nor do the best men and the wisest men in the community believe that the measures proposed are wise and good in themselves. The Bar Association of New-York have unanimously protested against these new measures. The leading members of the Albany Bar have pointed out to Gov. HOFFMAN the mischiefs and dangers of some of the provisions of this new statute. The statute was brought forward and passed on the very last day of the session of the Legislature—by a bare majority—under the direct orders of our Protector, WILLIAM M. TWEED. No one in the Opposition was allowed to read it or hear it read. The bill gives utterly irresponsible powers to utterly irresponsible men. Very naturally, people may ask the question, "How came the Legislature to pass this bill if it is so very bad? Why was it brought forward at all?" The amendments to the Code of Procedure are generally drawn by lawyers to meet some deficiency in the existing forms of practice. How does it chance that the amendments to a mere practice act are so full of errors and evils? These are very natural questions, and the answer to them is very easy. And it all depends on the answer to the question, "Who will be the gainers from these peculiar provisions?"

The Code of Procedure has now been in operation for more than twenty years. In all the points now proposed to be amended, by the new act, it had up to this time, for all general purposes, worked passably well. At least, it has worked well enough for the needs of all ordinary individuals. But there came up, in due course of time, a special collection of necessities, of a special collection of individuals. Mr. JAMES FISK and Mr. JAY GOULD, and their pet corporation, the Erie Railway Company, in a variety of litigations, became parties defendants. Litigations were of late pressing these gentlemen very severely. We suggested to Mr. FIELD, some time since, an easy method of getting rid of all these litigations, i. e., arresting all the counsel opposed to him in the suits. This had been his course before. But this was not a sufficiently comprehensive scheme to suit his broad intellect. Besides, it might fail, like some other schemes he had tried. Mr. FISK and Mr. GOULD had been paid on gold contracts. There were writs pending against the Erie Railway Company for damages, and there were other suits in which these gentlemen might have to produce the Company's books, and give an account of their careful and upright management of the trust they had so modestly accepted, at the urgent solicitation of the English stockholders, through the vote of their chosen representative, Mr. JAMES H. COLEMAN. In their litigations, the Court of Appeals sometimes differs in opinion from the General Term of the Supreme Court in this district. The gold suits against Mr. FISK and Mr. GOULD were pending in the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas in this City. Certain editors and gentlemen had seen fit to express their views very freely about Mr. FIELD, and, incidentally, about certain orders and proceedings made and taken by certain Judges.

These facts were all of them more or less inconvenient to Mr. FISK and Mr. GOULD, and their peculiarly independent and "high-toned" counsel, Mr. FIELD, and to the Judge for whose opinions on points of law they have the highest respect. Consequently, these new amendments to the Code provided that actions pending in the Superior Court, or Court of Common Pleas, may be removed into the Supreme Court. This removal clause applies to "any motion for such removal heretofore made in any such action." Motions have been "heretofore made" in the gold cases before Judge BARNARD. These amendments take away any right to appeal to the Court of Appeals from the orders made at General Term, where appeals have heretofore been allowed and taken to some purpose, especially from Judge BARNARD's orders of arbitrance.

"Actions brought against a corporation or *any of its officers* by a stockholder as such, must be tried in the county where the principal office of such corporation is situated." Litigations against the Erie Company, or Mr. FISK, or Mr. GOULD, must not be allowed outside of New-York City.

And, finally, the "Judge of any Court of Record" is to be allowed to punish, by proceedings "to be had and conducted in such manner as the Judge shall direct," any person who may hereafter write, with unpleasant freedom, of any of his judicial or other performances at the Court-house, or Opera-house, or elsewhere.

Now, these amendments are, with more or less skill, inserted in a general act, and in terms of general application. But it is amazing how they all work together for the special advantage of Messrs. FISK and GOULD and their counsel. Who drew these amendments? Mr. FISK himself knows nothing about law. He is an authority on the stock market and opera bouffe. But removing suits into "GRANGER'S" Court is an idea that never sprang up in his head. Mr. GOULD may have had some practical experience in producing corporation books; but even he knows nothing about the law on that point. We believe it is the general opinion of the Bar, that all this legislation, so singularly beneficial to Mr. FISK and his counsel, was not a mere accident, or done by the Legislature of its own unmoved wisdom.

Let it be well borne in mind, that the Democratic Party is responsible for this use of the power of the people of the State of New-York, for the mere purpose of protecting Mr. JAMES FISK against individuals who are pursuing what they deem their rights, in the ordinary manner, in ordinary Courts. This act was passed by the bare Democratic majority of the Legislature, under the direction of the Democratic leaders. If it becomes a law, it will become a law by the approval of a Democratic Governor. And it will have been paid for by the twenty-five thousand Democratic votes, which Mr. FISK gives to the Democratic Party, and which the Democratic Party cannot afford to lose.

Would it not be well for another amendment to be made to the Code in this wise: "Section 1. The employees of any corporation shall vote in the county where the principal office of such corporation is situated and in no other. Section 2. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and the proceedings for his punishment shall be had and conducted in such manner as the Court or Judge or Justice shall direct, and the punishment, which may include fine and imprisonment, or both, shall be in the discretion of the Court or Judge or Justice before whom the proceeding is had." Section 3. This act shall apply to votes heretofore cast." It will be easily seen that this would "simplify" the elections greatly. The Erie Railroad Company might use the balance of the English stock to provide funds to pay their "leading counsel" for drafting the act, if the form given here seems good in their eyes.

A Check on Democracy in Germany.

There is, at the present moment, no nation more loyal to its rulers than the confederated kingdoms, duchies, and free towns of Germany. The Imperial family has earned the gratitude of a great people by a noble display of courage and ability in a crisis of supreme danger, and has indissolubly associated its name and greatness with the completion of German unity. The people have trusted their rulers in war, and are willing to trust them in peace. Imperial legislation rests on the broad basis of popular suffrage, but it is absolutely controlled by the vote power of the Princes of Germany. This prerogative is exercised through the Federal Council, a body which holds a place literally unique among the representative chambers of the civilized world. With it absolutely rests the future of German liberties, and through it the aspirations of German Liberals must be realized. The Reichstag, or Lower House of the Confederation, is elected by universal suffrage, and originates all legislative measures. Devoted, as that body is at present, to the newly constituted order of things, there can be no question that the inevitable progress of liberal ideas in times of peace will impel the popular representatives to demand a gradual extension of their powers. The first effect of a great national triumph is to send through the people a thrill of conscious unity; its next is to give them a feeling of conscious power. The armed nation that comes victorious out of a great contest is proud of its triumph, but fully aware, also, of the cost, and with the enjoyment of peace comes a determination to control the issues that lead to war. The very magnitude, therefore, of modern struggles gives an additional impulse to the demand for popular sovereignty.

The German Reichstag might, in the absence of any regulating power, have developed this tendency more rapidly than was reconcilable with the stability of the Empire, and the permanence of the imperfectly solidified Confederation. The problem for the statesman who holds the helm of German politics was, therefore, to devise an Upper House which should be conservative enough for his purpose, and strong enough to dispute, when occasion arose, the will of the popular Deputies. A second Chamber resembling our own Senate would merely have confirmed the power of the Democracy; an hereditary Assembly like the English House of Lords would have proved merely obstructive up to the point when it was threatened with some great outburst of popular indignation, and then, it would have given way under protest perhaps, but still it would have yielded. To vest the veto power in the Emperor, would have been to compel him to incur, at times, a dangerous amount of unpopularity, and would moreover have left the royal and ducal heads of the Confederated States in the position of political dummies. The Federal Council is composed of twenty-five appointed representatives of the Princes of Germany. Its members dispose of fifty-eight votes, the proportion accorded to each being relative to the importance of the State he represents. Prussia alone yields seventeen votes, and through her dependent duchies and free towns controls a majority of the whole. The assent of this body is necessary before any legislative proposal can pass into law. As their deliberations are to be conducted in secret, and as the members are merely delegates of their princely superiors, it will be as difficult to fix the odium of resistance to popular claims in any definite quarter as it will be impossible to oppose its exercise.

The liberal progress of Germany thus depends absolutely on the liberalism of her rulers. Prince BISMARCK has earned the credit of contriving the most formidable of existing counterpoises to democratic influence. The very completeness of its power may, however, prove its chief danger. Should the German Princes abuse the opportunities for absolutism presented by the Federal Council, the whole energy of reforming assault will be concentrated upon this one point. The local Parliaments of Germany can hardly fail to obtain, ere long, a more thorough command over the public purse than they at present possess. With this lever, they can move a heavy load of prerogative, as the English Commons have done before them. The HOHENZOLLERNS cannot, however, be justly placed on the same platform as the STUARTS, and it is neither probable than otherwise that they may be wise enough in their generation to admit of the harmonious development of popular liberties, notwithstanding the tremendous powers they hold in virtue of the constitution of the Federal Council.

MINOR TOPICS.

Nothing could very well increase the public contempt for the "Citizens' Association," which NATHANIEL SANDS sold to the Tammany Ring for $25,000 a year, but if anything had the power to sink it lower than ever in public estimation, it would be the fact that even the *Herald*—the leading journal of Tammany—sneers at it for its betrayed course. The *Herald* says of it: "It rather warmly eulogizes the larger jobs of the session, such as the new Tax Levy bill, the Broadway widening, the charter amendments, and the water supply. To be sure, these were the *great transparent jobs of the session*, which *any one but the dear old Citizens' Association could see through*." The dear old *Herald* knows perfectly well that it is not the "game" of the Citizens' Association to see through any of the Tammany jobs. Its guiding spirit is paid well to keep its eyes shut. Every decent man in the community ought to be ashamed to have his name in any way associated with SANDS' selection of dupes.

It has been alleged that the proposed increased powers of the Courts in this State, in respect to punishment for contempts, gives them no greater authority than is enjoyed by the United States Courts. This is a manifest error. By an act of Congress passed in 1831, it is provided that Courts of the United States can only punish for contempt in case of misbehavior in the presence of the Court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice; the misbehavior of the officers of said Courts in their official transactions, and the disobedience on the part of the officers or any other person of any process or commands of the said Courts. These provisions are similar in substance to those which have been the law of this State for nearly half a century, and which are the safeguards of the liberty of the citizen. No honest man would wish to abolish them, while it is very easy to see that they interfere with the nefarious schemes of men who seek through corrupt Judges to accomplish their own ends.

The control of the railroads in Alsace and German Lorraine has been purchased by Prussia by an abatement of sixty-five millions of dollars in the pecuniary indemnity due from France. In addition to this, France resigns all interest in the railroad from Thionville to Luxembourg, which, for strategic purposes, has become worthless to her, but which is of vital consequence to Germany. Its acquisition is merely a prelude to the certain future annexation of the Duchy—a proceeding which may, not improbably, lead to another European war. A question relating to the Belgian continuation of this same Luxembourg railroad, nearly brought about a rupture between France and Belgium some years ago, and it is tolerably certain that Great Britain will view with considerable uneasiness the possible complications involved in the command of Prussia over the eastern frontier of Belgium.

Whatever exception may be taken to the slowness of the advance of the Government troops to the assault of Paris, there can be no objections cast upon the perfect surety, in a military sense, of their motions. Their progress for the last few weeks has resembled the gradual contraction of the arc of a great circle, having Gennevilliers for its northern and Meudon for its southern extremity. The Communist skirmishers have evidently been driven out of the Bois de Boulogne, and the Versailles troops are now concentrating for an attack upon the inner enceinte of Paris, at its south-west corner, between Auteuil and Point du Jour. A simultaneous attack will probably be made at the Maillot Gate, and the two main divisions of the assaulting force, once inside the city, may thus effect a union at the Champs Elysées, and thence advance toward the centre of revolution at the Hotel de Ville.

The managers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company rest under the grave accusation of using the great international vehicle of communication which they control, for other ends than the public interest. In the letter of Mr. J. W. SIMONTON, the General Agent of the Associated Press, published by us yesterday morning, there were preferred certain charges which neither Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, to whom it is addressed, nor his official colleagues, can safely pass over in silence. Explanations as specific as the charges put forward must be given, otherwise these gentlemen may not only find themselves deprived of public confidence, but confronted with legal proceedings for redress.

People who think the real merit of a prize-fight consists in the opportunity it affords of seeing two blackguards well thrashed, may be disposed to regret the promptness with which the Canadian authorities interfered with the amiable intentions of MACE and CONNER. Enthusiasts in "the noble art" will, doubtless, think it uncommonly hard that so much irregular fighting can be done with impunity in New-York and elsewhere, while the moment two men strip in the interests of science they are pounced upon as breakers of the public peace. The blackguardism inseparable from the prize-ring will restrain most people from wasting any regrets over the evil times upon which it has fallen. The only possible argument that can be urged in its favor is that it might teach our rowdies to fight with their fists instead of with the knife or pistol. Such a change would, it must be admitted, be no slight boon to the cause of public order.

Mr. BERGH gave, at yesterday's annual meeting of the Society with which his name is identified, a highly suggestive summary of the work of the year. A record that embraces 319 prosecutions for cruelty to animals, three hundred horses turned out of public conveyances as being unfit for work, the extraction of two hundred acute-pain from the mouths of fourteen horses, and the cleansing out of numerous swill-milk sheds in New-York and Brooklyn, is a highly satisfactory exhibit, even were there nothing else to show for the expenditure of the year. But this only represents a portion of the Society's work—a work which we can scarcely will never be permitted to flag for want of public support and appreciation.

The Amendments to the Code.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The only argument advanced by the Democratic Press in favor of the contempt section of the law, amending the mode of procedure, is that it only gives to the State Courts the same power to punish for contempts as the Federal Courts now exercise.

In order to show that the argument is entirely untrue, we have only to examine and see what power to punish for contempts the Federal Courts now have. Referring to the act of Congress passed March 2, 1831, (4th Stat., 487,) we find, "The power of the several Courts of the United States to issue attachments and inflict summary punishments for contempts of Court shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the misbehavior of any person or persons in the presence of said Courts, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, the misbehavior of any of the officers of the said Courts in their official transactions, and the disobedience or resistance of any officer of said Courts, party, jurors, witness, or any other person or persons to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command of the said Courts."

In the case of the United States against Holmes, (1 Wall. Jr., 1,) it was expressly decided that under this statute the Court was deprived of the power to punish, as for a contempt, the publication of any of the proceedings of said Court, or any evidence taken before said Court.

In *ex parte* Poulson, (15 Hax. Pa. Reg., 369,) it was decided that the above act takes from the Federal Courts the power to punish as for a contempt any publication pending a suit, which reflects upon the Court, the jury, the parties, the officers of the Court, or the counsel engaged in the trial. We thus see that the power of the Federal Courts to punish, as for a contempt, is confined to acts committed in the presence of the Court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice therein.

This power the State Courts now have, and it is a long remove from the arbitrary powers exercised by the Courts at common law which the amendment to the Code seeks to give them. F.

Notes of Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Faust" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, with Signor VILLANI as *Faust*, and Miss KELLOGG as *Marguerite*. The performance is one which has been awaited with great interest, and a brilliant audience is assured.

MRS. MACHEATH'S RECITALS.

The third and last of Mrs. MACHEATH'S Reader recitals takes place at Steinway Hall this evening. The lady will be assisted in the rendering of a very attractive programme by her pupil, Mr. ALFRED J. KNIGHT.

MRS. GULAGHER'S CONCERT.

A committee of prominent citizens have tendered to Mrs. CATHIE A. GULAGHER the offer of a complimentary concert in token of recognition of her co-operation in many entertainments given in aid of charity this season. The offer has been accepted, and Tuesday week last been appointed as the date and Allemannia Hall, in East Fifteenth-street, as the place for the affair. For the present we cannot supply the programme, but it is already arranged that Madame Mills, Lassalle, Bergner, Lucci, Nilsen, Lambard and George W. Warren have been enlisted for its interpretation.

REV. DR. BAVARDER'S READINGS.

Prof. FAVARGER gives one of his French readings on Saturday evening next, at Chickering Hall. His entertainments cannot be too warmly commended for their instructive character and their interest and improvement.

Wreck of Minister Ashburn by Mr. John Sidney.

Mr. JOHN SIDNEY, of Pennsylvania, delivered an address at the Cooper Institute, last evening, in regard to the present and past troubles in the mining regions. He said that the miners labored under a great many difficulties. When any one made himself conspicuous on behalf of his fellow-miners in any of the troubles which occurred, he was discharged, and his name was sent to every employer in the surrounding region as an outcast. During their struggle, the miners succeeded in obtaining a law, forcing their employers to give them pure air in the mines and a third more wages. This law, however, but in securing these concessions, they had to combat against corporations representing $150,000,000. The miners formed themselves into an organization, and as it advanced crime began to diminish, despite the fact that the coal companies had arrayed against it a number as a mixed body of murderers. During the recent troubles the men submitted to the reduction of the coal operators in order to prevent the rich railway magnates from obtaining the monopoly which they sought. The speaker said that the miners' organizations had invited the most open investigation into their conduct, and were willing to be judged by the result. He wished it understood that the accused by body of the organization numbered twenty-six temperance men out of the thirty-two members that composed it.

Disastrous Fire on Staten Island.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the carriage-factory of Mr. JOHN BETANT, on Griffin-street, Tompkinsville. All means tried were unable to stop the fire, which further spread to two blacksmith-shops and a vacant residence, and never ceased until almost the whole block was consumed, and nothing left but a mass of blackened timbers and a shivering crowd of people, who will feel the full effects of the disaster.

The occupants of the houses were of the poorer class, and had but just retired to rest after the day's labor when routed up by the Police. It was with much difficulty that they saved any of their little furniture, the most of which was consumed. Many people were obliged to take up their residence in the open street, and, up to a late hour yesterday the greater portion of the property saved lay in the middle of the street. The loss to the buildings is estimated at over $16,000—partially insured. Capt. HOPKINS, of the Police force, is making an investigation as to the cause of the fire. There are rumors that it was the work of an incendiary.

The New Yacht Columbia.

FRANKLIN OSGOOD, Esq., of the New-York Yacht Club, has had constructed, at Chester, a magnificent ocean yacht. She is designed to cross the Atlantic to participate in the great International yacht race; has been christened *Columbia*, is 86 feet keel, and 115 feet over all, 26 feet beam, and will carry 14,000 square feet of canvas. Her cabins and state-rooms are fitted up in elegant style. The Commodore's private apartment, 20 by 14 feet, is superb. There are two tanks on board capable of holding 1,400 gallons of water. Her sailing-master is NELSON COMSTOCK, one of the crew of the yacht *America*, on her first race across the Atlantic. She will be piloted by M. OLIVER, an experienced New-York yachtsman. A crew of fourteen men will be shipped at this port. She will sail from her moorings, at the foot of Market-street, Camden, in the course of two weeks, for New-York, and thence across the Atlantic. It is estimated her cost will reach $60,000.

Trial of George Nelb for the Murder of Denis McCormack.

At the criminal term of the City Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUE, GEORGE NELB was placed on trial charged with the murder of DENIS MCCORMACK, on the night of March 26, in a liquor-store near Ellisville Bridge, on Newtown Creek. The deceased, it appeared by the evidence, entered the saloon in a state of intoxication, and after drinking several additional glasses of beer, commenced, in company with several others, to create a disturbance, the result of which was that the accused, who was proprietor of the saloon, discharged his pistol at him, and shot him dead. The case will be summed up today.

THE TREATY.

Full Text of the Document As it Was Submitted to the Senate.

The following is the correct text, in full, of the Anglo-American Treaty, as agreed upon by the Joint High Commission:

ARTICLE 1. Whereas differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims, and whereas Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels; now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims, growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the Alabama claims, shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of five arbitrators, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: The first shall be named by the President of the United States; one shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty; His Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one, the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one. In case of death, absence, or incapacity to serve, of either of the said arbitrators, or in the event of either of the said arbitrators omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or Her British Majesty, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by such head of State; and in the event of refusal or omission, for two months after the receipt of the refusal, from either of the high contracting parties, of His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, to name an arbitrator, either to fill the original appointment or in place of one who may have died, be absent, incapacitated, or who may omit, decline, or from any cause cease to act as such arbitrator, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons as the case may be, to act as such arbitrators.

ART. 2. The Arbitrators shall meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, at the earliest day convenient after they shall have been named, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty respectively. All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the arbitrators. Each of all of the high contracting parties shall also name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the arbitration.

ART. 3. The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidences on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party as soon as may be after the organization of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the treaty.

ART. 4. Within four months after the delivery on both sides of the written or printed case, either party may, in like manner, deliver in duplicate to each of the said arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party, a counter case, and additional documents, correspondence and evidence, so presented by the other party. The arbitrators may, however, extend the time for delivering such counter case, documents, correspondence and evidence, when, in their judgment, it becomes necessary. In consequence of the distance of the place from which the evidence to be presented is to be procured, if, in the case submitted, any report or document in the exclusive possession of any party be omitted, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrators, to produce the original or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the arbitrators may require.

ART. 5. If the arbitrators shall not, within two months of the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter case on both sides, to deliver in duplicate to each of the said arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party, a written or printed argument, showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies; and the arbitrators may, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, require a written or printed statement or argument, or oral argument by counsel upon it. But in such case the other party shall be entitled to reply, either orally or in writing, as the case may be.

ART. 6. In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators, they shall be governed by the following three rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case:

RULES.—A neutral Government is bound—First: To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction to warlike use. Secondly: Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men. Thirdly: To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's Government cannot assent to the foregoing rules, as a statement of principle of international law, which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in article 1 arose, but that Her Britannic Majesty's Government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, and of making satisfactory provision for the future, agrees that, in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of those claims, the arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's Government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules, and the high contracting parties agree to observe these rules between themselves in future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other Maritime Powers, and to invite them to accede to them.

ART. 7. The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides. It shall be made in writing, and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to it. The said tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately, whether Great Britain, by any act or omission, failed to fulfill any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of international law, not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vessels. In case the tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it; and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the Government of Great Britain to the Government of the United States at Washington, within twelve months after the date of the award. The award shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the agent of the United States for his Government and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his Government.

ART. 8. Each Government shall pay its own agent, and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it, and of the arbitrator appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the tribunal. All other expenses connected with the arbitration shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

ART. 9. The arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings, and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them.

ART. 10. In case the tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties, as aforesaid, and does not award a sum in gross, the high contracting parties agree that a Board of Assessors shall be appointed to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States, on account of the liability arising from such failure as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability, as decided by the arbitrators. The Board of Assessors shall be constituted as follows: One member thereof shall be named by the President of the United States, one member thereof shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty, one member thereof shall be named by the representative at Washington of His Majesty the King of Italy, and, in case of a vacancy happening from any cause, it shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made, as soon as possible after such nominations. The Board of Assessors shall be organized in Washington, with power to hold their sittings there, or in New-York, or in Boston. The members thereof shall severally subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, all matters submitted to them, and shall forthwith proceed under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them by the Governments of the United States, and shall examine and decide upon them in such order and manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States respectively. They shall be bound to hear on each separate claim, if required, one person on behalf of each Government as counsel or agent. A majority of the assessors in each case shall be sufficient for a decision. The decision of the assessors shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively and dated. Every claim shall be presented to the assessors within six months from the day of their first meeting, but they may, for good cause shown, extend the time for the presentation of any claim to a further period not exceeding three months. The assessors shall report on each Government, at or before the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting, the amount of claims decided by them up to the date of such reports. If further claims then remain undecided, they shall make a further report at or before the expiration of two years from the date of such first meeting; and, in case any claims remain undetermined at that time, they shall make a final report within a further period of six months. The reports shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and one copy thereof to the representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington. All sums of money which may be awarded under this article shall be payable at Washington, in coin, within twelve months after the delivery of each report. The Board of Assessors may employ such clerks as they shall think necessary. The expenses of the Board of Assessors shall be assumed equally by the two Governments, and paid from time to time as may be found expedient on the production of accounts certified by the Board. The remuneration of the assessors shall also be paid by the two Governments in equal moities in a similar manner.

ART. 11. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration and of the Board of Assessors, should such board be appointed as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the claims herein before referred to, and further engage that every such claim, whether the same may or may not have been presented to their notice, or made preferred, or laid before the tribunal or board, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the tribunal or board, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and henceforth inadmissible.

ART. 12. The high contracting parties agree, that all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals—citizens of the United States—upon the Government of Her Britannic Majesty arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of the United States during the period between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive (not being claims growing out of the acts of the vessels referred to in article 1 of this treaty,) and all claims with the like exception on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, upon the Government of the United States arising out of acts committed against the persons of property of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty during the same period, which may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims, which may be presented within the time specified in article 14 of this treaty, shall be referred to three Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say, one Commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, and by Her Britannic Majesty, and every separate claim. A majority of the Commissioners shall be sufficient for an award in each case. The award shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by the Commissioners assenting to it. It shall be competent for each Government to name one person to attend the Commissioners as its agent, to present and support claims on its behalf, to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. The high contracting parties hereby engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever.

ART. 14. Every claim shall be presented to the Commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in cases where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and in any such case the period for presenting the claim may be extended by them to any time not exceeding three months longer. The Commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from their first meeting. It shall be competent for the Commissioners to decide, in each case, whether any claim has or has not been made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this treaty.

ART. 15. All sums of money which may be awarded by the Commissioners, on account of any claims, shall be paid by the one Government to the other, as the case may be, within twelve months after the date of the final award, without interest, and without any deduction, as specified in article 16 of this treaty.

ART. 16. The Commissioners shall keep an accurate record, and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a Secretary, and any other necessary officer or officers, to assist them in the transaction of their business which may come before them. Each Government shall pay its own Commissioner and agent or counsel. All other expenses shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties. The whole expenses of the Commission, including contingent expenses, shall be paid by the ratable deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the Commissioners. Provided always, that such deduction shall not exceed the rate of five per cent on the sums so awarded.

ART. 17. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of this Commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all such claims as are mentioned in article 19 of this treaty upon either Government, and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice, or made, "preferred," or laid before the said Commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of said Commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

ART. 18. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North-American Colonies, therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores and in the bays, harbors and creeks, of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and the colony of Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish. *Provided*, That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the British fishermen in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

ART. 19. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern sea-coast and shores of the United States north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the said sea-coasts and shores of the United States, and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets, and curing their fish. *Provided*, That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ART. 20. It is agreed that the places designated by the Commissioners appointed under the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington on the 5th of January, 1854, upon the coasts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and of the United States as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the common right of fishing under the preceding articles. In case any question should arise between the Governments of the United States and of Her Britannic Majesty as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner, and have the same powers, duties and authorities as the Commission appointed under the said first article of the treaty of the 5th of June, 1854.

ART. 21. It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, fish-oil and fish of all kinds, "except fish of the inland lakes, and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil," being the produce of the fisheries of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty.

ART. 22. Inasmuch as it is asserted by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the privilege accorded to the citizens of the United States under article 18 of this treaty are of greater value than those accorded by articles 19 and 21 of this treaty to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the United States, it is further agreed that Commissioners shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty as stated in articles 19 and 21 of this treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under article 18 of this Treaty; that any sum of money which the said Commissioners may so award shall be paid by the United States Government in a gross sum within twelve months after such award shall have been given.

ART. 23. The Commissioners referred to in the preceding article shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One Commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President and Her Britannic Majesty conjointly; and in case the third Commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this act shall take effect, then the third Commissioner shall be named by the representative at London of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any Commission, or in the event of any Commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for, making the original appointment the period of three months in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy. The Commissioners named shall meet in the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. Each of the high contracting Powers shall also name one person to attend the Commission as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the Commission.

ART. 24. The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the Commissioners appointed under articles 22 and 23 of this treaty shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either Government may present. If either party shall offer oral testimony the other party shall have the right of cross-examination, subject to such rules as the Commissioners may adopt on that subject. If in the case submitted to the Commissioners either party shall have specified or called for any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other through the Commissioners to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the Commissioners may require. The case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months from the date of the organization of the Commission, and the Commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The aforesaid period of six months may be extended for three months in case of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners under the circumstances contemplated in article 23 of this treaty.

ART. 25. The Commissioners shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes, or notes, of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a Secretary, and any other necessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them. Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own Commissioner and agent, or counsel; all other expenses shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal portions.

ART. 26. The navigation of the River St. Lawrence, ascending and descending, from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain, or of the Dominion of Canada, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation. The navigation of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine, and Stikine, ascending and descending, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

ART. 27. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty engages to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other Canals in the Dominion, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and the Government of the United States engages that the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and further engages to urge upon the State Government to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the high contracting parties on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

ART. 28. The navigation of Lake Michigan shall, also, for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, be free and open for the purposes of commerce, to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, subject to such laws and regulations of the United States, or of the States bordering thereon, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

ART. 29. It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New-York, Boston and Portland, and any other ports of the United States, which have been, or may from time to time, be specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's Possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper Custom-house and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the territory of the United States under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenues as the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties from said Possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States. It is further agreed that for the like period goods, wares or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of her Britannic Majesty's Possessions in North America, and destined for the United States, may be entered at the proper Custom-house and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the said Possessions, under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenues of the Government of the said Possessions from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without payment of duties from the United States through said Possessions to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said Possessions.

ART. 30. It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty subjects of H. B. M. may carry in British vessels, without payment of duties, goods, wares or merchandise, from one port or place within the territory of the United States, upon the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States as aforesaid; provided that a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land carriage or in bond under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States. Citizens of the United States may for the like period carry in United States vessels without payment of duty, goods, wares or merchandise, from one port or place within the Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America to another port or place within the said Possessions. Provided, that a portion of such transportation is made through the territory of the United States by land carriage, and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty. The Government of the United States further engages not to impose any export duties on such goods, wares or merchandise carried under this article through the territory of the United States, and Her Britannic Majesty's Government engage to urge the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and the Legislatures of the other colonies, not to impose any export duties on goods, wares or merchandise carried under this article. And the Government of the United States may, in case such export duties are imposed by the Dominion of Canada, suspend, during the period that such duties are imposed, the right of carrying granted under this article in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty. The Government of the United States may also suspend the right of carrying granted in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, under this article, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as provided in article 27.

ART. 31. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty further engage to urge upon the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Legislature of New-Brunswick, that no export or other duty shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine, watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea. When the same is shipped to the United States from the Province of New-Brunswick, and in case any such export or other duty continues to be levied after the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, it is agreed that the Government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying hereinbefore granted under article 30 of this treaty, for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

ART. 32. It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of articles 19 to 28 of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the Colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But, if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision, by law, to give it effect, by either of the legislatures before aforesaid, shall not in any way impede any other articles of the treaty.

ART. 33. The foregoing articles, sixteen to twenty-five, inclusive, and article 30 of this treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years, the date at which they may cease to operate, and further, until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten years or at any time afterward.

ART. 34. Whereas it was stipulated by article 1 of the treaty concluded at Washington on the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, that the line of boundary between the territory of the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty, from the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude up to which it has already been ascertained, should be continued westward along the said parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel, which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly along the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca Strait to the Pacific Ocean; and, whereas, the Commissioners appointed by the two high contracting parties to determine that portion of the boundary which runs southerly through the middle of the channel aforesaid were unable to agree upon the same; and whereas, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty claims that such boundary line should, under the terms of the treaty above recited be run through the Rosario Straits, and the Government of the United States claims that it should be run through the Canal De Haro. It is agreed that the respective claims of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and of the Government of the United States shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, who, having regard to the above-mentioned article of the said treaty, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15, 1846.

ART. 35. The award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany shall be considered as absolutely final and conclusive, and full effect shall be given to such award without any objection, evasion or delay whatsoever. Such decision shall be given in writing, and dated. It shall be in whatsoever form His Majesty may choose to adopt. It shall be delivered to the representatives or other public agents of the United States and Great Britain respectively who may be actually at Berlin, and shall be considered as operative from the day of the date of the delivery thereof.

ART. 36. The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the evidence offered in support of the same, shall be laid before His Majesty the Emperor of Germany within six months from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, and a copy of such case and evidence shall be communicated by each party to the other through their respective representatives at Berlin. The high contracting Powers may include in the evidence to be considered by the arbitrator such documents, official correspondence, and other official or public statements bearing on the subject of the reference as they may consider necessary to the support of their respective cases. After the written or printed case shall have been communicated by each party to the other, each party shall have the power of drawing up and laying before the arbitrators a second and definitive statement, if it think fit to do so, in reply to the case of the other party so communicated, which definitive statement shall be so laid before the arbitrator and also be mutually communicated in the same manner as aforesaid, by each party to the other within six months from the date of laying the first statement of the case before the arbitrator.

ART. 37. If in the case submitted to the arbitrator either party shall specify or allude to any report or document in its own exclusive possession, without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other through the arbitrator to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the arbitrator may require: and if the arbitrator should desire further elucidation or evidence with regard to any permit contained in the statements laid before him, he shall be at liberty to require it from either party, and shall be at liberty to hear one counsel or agent for each party in relation to any matter, and at such time and in such manner as he may think fit.

ART. 38. The representatives or other public agents of the United States and Great Britain at Berlin, respectively, shall be considered as the agents of their respective Governments to conduct their cases before the arbitrator, who shall be requested to address all communications and give all his notices to such representatives, or other public agents who shall represent their respective Governments generally, in all matters connected with arbitration.

ART. 39. It shall be competent to the arbitrator to proceed in the said arbitration, and all matters relating thereto, as and when he shall see fit, either in person or by a person or persons named by him for that purpose, either in the presence or absence of either or both agents, and either orally or by written discussion, or otherwise. The arbitrator may, if he think fit, appoint a secretary or clerk for the purposes of the proposed arbitration, at such rate of remuneration as he shall think proper. This, and all other expenses of and connected with said arbitration, shall be provided for as hereinafter stipulated.

ART. 40. The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, an account of all the costs and expenses which he may have been put to in relation to this matter, which shall forthwith be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties.

ART. 41. The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver his award in writing, as early as convenient, after the whole cost on each side shall be laid before him, and to deliver one copy thereof to each of the said agents.

ART. 42. The private treaty shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged, either at Washington or at London, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible. In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1871.

The Legitimate Influence of Epilepsy Upon Criminal Responsibility—Address by Meredith Clymer, M. D.

A stated meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held last evening, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, SYMEON Ross, M. D., in the chair. MEREDITH CLYMER, M. D., read an interesting paper on the "Legitimate Influence of Epilepsy Upon Criminal Responsibility." He treated, at considerable length, on epileptic dreamers, contending that the testimony of medical writers was unanimous in pronouncing the effect as injurious to the mental faculties. This dissent, however, did not preclude the possession of genius. Cases and the crime Socrates being alleged to have been its victims, but even in these circumstances, it produced convulsions of destruction which surely indicated its presence. He narrated numerous instances of crime done under epileptic seizures, and proceeded to discuss the question whether the fact of epilepsy could insure exemption from punishment for crime. He did not believe that the fact allowed the individual who was afflicted with this disease to divest himself of all responsibility, and there ought to be cases of insanity to control his violent actions. These attacks ought to divest him from all responsibility, as the rights of society would be as much violated if the individual should be protected, and impunity for crime should ensue, as follow where the act was the consequence of a spring of the disease.

Meeting of the Graduates of the University of Louisiana, Texas.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Club of Louisiana Alumni was held at the Astor House yesterday afternoon. The meeting, which was fully attended by the graduates of the University resident in this vicinity, was called to order by the President, Dr. E. RIPLEY, Rev. Rev. J. H. LOCKEN, LL. D., President of the University at Lewisburg, Penn., delivered an eloquent address on the "Objects and Advantages of an Alumni Association," showing that such an Association was of benefit to the members themselves, to the University which they represented, and to the cause of education in general. Rev. Mr. DAVIES delivered an address on "Reminiscences of College Life." Addresses were also delivered by Mr. M. W. BAKER, Rev. T. A. T. GOSS, and D. E. RUN, Esq. It was decided that the annual meeting of the Club should be held at the Astor House on the 7th of June.

Sale of Antique Furniture.

An interesting sale of antique furniture and objects of art was commenced last evening at the Somerville Gallery, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. As a whole the articles brought fair prices, though some went rather low. A cabinet, formerly the property of one of the canons of Canterbury, brought $85; a richly-carved bureau, black with age, $47; a tall carved clock, $75; two beautiful marqueterie card tables, $75 and $80 respectively; a pair of carved brackets from Conyngton Priory, $19. One of the most interesting lots was a huge pair of carved brass andirons, which brought $75. A number of articles of plate and stone-ware also excited much rivalry. The attendance was good and the bidding spirited. The sale will be continued to-night.

Meeting of Bricklayers' Union No. 4—Sympathy for the Pennsylvania Miners.

The regular weekly meeting of Bricklayers' Union No. 4 was held last evening at their rooms, No. 203 Third-avenue, Mr. J. W. DOWNES in the chair. Fifteen new members were admitted to the Union. The only other business of interest transacted was the unanimous adoption of a series of resolutions tendering the sympathy and aid of the bricklayers to the Pennsylvania coal miners at present resisting the "intolerable imposts" and cessation of operations. The manner in which the Pennsylvania miners conducted the strike receives the entire approval of the bricklayers.

MR. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) supplies, with his usual promptness, all the latest foreign publications. The *Graphic*, the *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Academy*, and *Nature* are among the innumerable literary treasures now to be found on BRENTANO'S counters.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

The Members of the Mercantile Library Association, who desire to protest against the disgraceful proceedings of the late annual meeting, will meet at Masonic Hall, 23D-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

It will Obliterate Sallowness, Moth-patches, Sunburn, Coarseness, &c., and give a marble-like complexion of great beauty. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM will perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Balm is to the complexion, LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON is to the hair. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

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MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—HOOVER.—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. ALBERT L. ARMSTRONG to KATE N. HOOVER, both of New-Jersey.

HUNT—ADAMS.—In New-Orleans, on Monday, May 1, by Rev. M. W. Read, WILLIAM H. HUNT, to LIZZIE F. HOSTIN, daughter of J. T. Adams, Esq., of this City.

PEABODY—RUSSELL.—On the 9th inst., by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., Mr. ARTHUR J. PEABODY to Miss ELEANOR KELLOG, daughter of the late Archibald Russell, both of this City.

SHERER—CLARK.—In Hampton, N. Y., May 10, by Rev. E. M. Dimon, WILLIAM SHERER to ANNIE J. CLARK, of the former place.

WILSON—MOSHER.—On Thursday, May 11, at the Church of the Epiphany, by Rev. E. B. Lesmont, assisted by Rev. Isaac Maguire, GEORGE E. WILSON to ANGELINA MOSHER, both of this City.

DIED.

BATLE.—At Paris, France, Sept. 11, MARY LAY, wife of Ferdinand P. Earle, daughter of E. N. Hutchings, Esq.

Remains on steamer *Lafayette*, due to-day. Funeral notice hereafter.

BAGER.—On Monday, May 8, JEREMIAH BAGER, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 21 Irving-place.

FOSTER.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 2, A. S. FOSTER, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral services at No. 282 Grand-av., Friday, 12th inst., at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

GALBRAITH.—At his late residence, No. 12 West 26th-st., on May 9, BENJAMIN GALBRAITH.

Funeral services at his late residence on Friday (12th inst.), at 1 P. M. Friends of the deceased and of his family, are invited to attend without further invitation.

HIGGINSON.—On Wednesday, May 10, J. H. HIGGINSON, of Sutton, Waldron, England.

Funeral from house, No. 84 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Friday at 2 P. M.

HINCHMAN.—On Wednesday, May 10, MARIAN A. HINCHMAN, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 208 East 47th-st., on Sunday, May 14, at 1 P. M.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Wednesday, 10th inst., HENRY C. IRELAND, son of Antoinette and the late Thomas J. Ireland, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, T. R. F. Randolph, No. 261 West 41th-st., on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Washington, N.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, May 11, 1871. The record is an official one from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One church with dwelling attached, Thirtieth-street to Thirty-first-street, 100 feet west Seventh-avenue; church 63.9 by 137.6; house three stories. Rev. J. BONAVENTURA, owner.

One school-house, south-west corner of Church and Thames streets, four stories and basement; 53.6½ by 74.6; corporation Trinity Church, owner.

One frame apartment dwelling-house, south side of Fifty-sixth-street, 75 feet west of Sixth-avenue; four stories; 35.6 by 90; JAMES FETTRICH, owner.

Six first-class dwellings, south side of Forty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, four stories, 20.9 by 68; JOHN J. ASTOR, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 125 feet west of Second-avenue, three stories and basement, 18.9 by 72; E. A. SMITH, owner.

One first-class dwelling, east side of Fifth-avenue, 125 feet west of Sixty-fourth-street, four stories, 25 by 65; CORNELIUS O'REILLY, owner.

Five second-class dwellings, south-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, four stories, 20 by 50; JAMES WOODS, owner.

Five second-class dwellings, south-east corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, four stories, 20 by 50; HARVEY N. DEAN, owner.

Five second-class dwellings, north-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, four stories, 20 by 50; HARVEY N. DEAN, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 70 feet west of Second-avenue, three stories and basement, 20 by 50; HARVEY N. DEAN, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Forty-seventh-street, 150 feet east of Second-avenue, two stories, 20.8 by 45; HENRY CLAWSON, owner.

Three tenement-houses, north-west corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue, five stories, 25 and 20 by 60; CHARLES A. BUDDENSICK, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Five first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 275 feet east of Third-avenue, three stories and basement, 15 by 45; HUGH MEEHAN, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, south side of Forty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, four stories, 21.3 by 68; JOHN J. ASTOR, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, 300 feet west of Fifth-avenue, three stories, 22 by 36; EDWARD GLEASON, owner.

Five second-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 255 feet east of Third-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50; T. H. FARRELL, owner.

One second-class dwelling, east side of Eighth-avenue, 50 feet south of Thirty-seventh-street, four stories, 24.9¾ by 55; ANN E. WOODRUFF, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Twenty-ninth-street, 75 feet west of Ninth-avenue, three stories, 20 by 50; JAMES TURNER, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Ninth-street, 42 feet west of First-avenue, four stories, 21 by 20; MCKENNA & DUFFY, owners.

One tenement-house, south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 75 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 25 by 50; HARVEY N. DEAN, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Fifty-second-street, west of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 50 by 26; JOHN MESSER, owner.

Ten stores and tenements, east side of First-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, four stories, 25 by 50; THOMAS F. SHARKEY, owner.

Five stores and tenements, south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 120 feet west of First-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; ANDREW J. KERWIN, owner.

Four stores and tenements, Nos. 92, 94, 96 and 98 Ludlow-street, five stories, 25, 24.6, 24.6 and 24 by 63; LEWIS FRIEDMAN, owner.

Four stores and tenements, north-east corner of Liberty and Washington streets, five stories, 22.6 by 51; CHARLES DENISON, owner.

Three stores and tenements, north-east corner of Washington and Rector streets, five stories, 35 by 61.4; EDWARD SMITH, owner.

Three stores and tenements, north-east corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, four stories, 25.10 by 61; W. GERMOND, owner.

Two stores and tenements, south-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street, four stories, 30 and 20 by 50; JOHN LOWDEN, owner.

Two stores and tenements, west side of Second-avenue, 51 feet south of Eighty-fourth-street, four stories, 25.7 by 55; NICHOLAS HAAS, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of Second-avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, four stories, 25.2 by 50; DENIS KEENMAN, owner.

One second-class store, north-east corner of First-avenue and Thirty-first-street, one story, 22 by 30; WILLIAM TILTON & NEPHEW, owners.

One store and tenement, south-west corner of Division and Montgomery streets, five stories, 27 by 30; MICHAEL CLARK, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 104 Avenue B, five stories, 20 by 55; EDWARD HANNEGAN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 21 Catherine-street, five stories, 23.2 by 75; JOHN DAVIDSON, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 200 feet west of First-avenue, four stories, 25 by 52; RICHARD WALSH, owner.

One store and tenement, north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, five stories, 25 by 60; HUGH KELLY, owner.

One factory, north side of Twenty-eighth-street, 200 feet west of Sixth-avenue, six stories, 50 by 56; SMITH & CRANE, owners.

One factory, south side of Forty-first-street, 200 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, two stories and basement, 75 by 98; O. STAHLNEKKER & SON, owners.

One factory, north side of King-street, 80 feet east of West-street, one story, 43.3 by 50; BOOTH & EDGAR, owners.

One factory, No. 247 Sixth-avenue, (rear,) one story, 20 by 13; C. HALBE, owner.

One stable, No. 28 East Thirty-second-street, two stories, 20 by 30; C. MOLLER, owner.

One stable, No. 126 Ludlow-street, one story, 25 by 20; GEORGE BUBBS, owner.

One stable, south side of Sixty-third-street, 150 feet west of Lexington-avenue, three stories, 25 by 100; EDWARD BOLGER, owner.

One stable, No. 52 Pearl-street, two stories, 19 by 103; New-York Lead Company, owners.

One stable, south side of Fifty-first-street, 350 feet west of Ninth-avenue, two stories, 25 by 21; M. SCHMITT, owner.

One stable, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, 10 feet 6 inches east of First-avenue, two stories, 30 by 16; WILLIAM BAIRD, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, Two Hundred and Ninth-street, west of Eleventh-avenue, three stories, 40 by 95; F. G. GREEN, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	104	First-class dwellings	19
Brown-stone fronts	23	Second-class dwellings	27
Brick fronts	79	Tenement-houses	5
Frame buildings	1	Stores and tenements	30
Church with dwelling	1	Second-class stores	1
School-house	1	Factories	4
French apartm'nt house	1	Stables	8

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, May 11, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 3 Park-avenue, four stories, 28 by 50, bay window to be built on rear and new stoop in front; CHARLES JOHNSON, owner.

Two brick first-class dwellings, Nos. 229 and 231 West Twenty-second-street, three stories, 16 by 56, one story to be added; JAMES H. INGERSOLL, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 136 West Forty-seventh-street, two stories, 19 by 38, one story to be added; WILLIAM KENNELLY, owner.

One brick saloon, No. 130 Third-avenue, three stories, 25 by 50, one story to be added and extension built, 18 by 50, 9 feet high; FRANZ OTTO, owner.

Three brick buildings, Nos. 111, 115 and 117 East Fourth-street, three stories, 25 by 25, to be remodeled for dwellings; HENRY KNEBEL, owner.

One brick tenement-house, No. 492 East Fourteenth-street, five stories, 25 by 45, store to be made on first floor; PATRICK BYRNE, owner.

One brick factory, north side of Fifty-first-street, 150 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, two stories, 75 by 75, story to be raised and extended on front 26.6 by 125; G. W. RADER & Co., owners.

One brick building, No. 37 West-street, three stories, 30 by 80½, store to be made on first floor, and upper part partitioned for offices or tenements; P. N. SPOFFORD, owner.

One brick tenement-house, No. 404 West Thirty-first-street, three stories, 22 by 26, to be remodeled, one story added and extended on rear 15 by 25, 30 feet high; MICHAEL BURNS, owner.

One brick store and offices, No. 6 Morris-street, corner Church-street, five stories, 23½ by 57 feet 8 inches, to be remodeled; PAUL N. SPOFFORD, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 39 Charlton-street, two and a half stories, 25 by 42, one-half story to be added; VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, agent.

One brick dwelling, north-west corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, four stories, 25 by 55, one story to be added; THOMAS LOUGHRAN, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, three stories, 20 by 32, extension to be built, 20 by 15, 12 feet high; CHRISTIAN BLINN, owner.

One brick store, No. 76 Cedar-street, five stories, 29 by 75, upper stories to be remodeled for offices; Equitable Life Assurance Company, owner.

One brick store and offices, No. 2 Bowling-green, four stories, 31 by 87, store to be made in basement and extended on rear, 8 by 14, 20 feet high; OELRICHS & Co., owners.

One brick store, No. 30 Bond-street, three stories, 26 feet 9 inches by 70, take off peak and make flat roof, and to be remodeled inside for a sewing-school; Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company, owner.

One first-class brick dwelling, No. 370 Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, five stories, 25 by 65, extension in rear 10 by 28, and 22 feet high; D. TORRANCE, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 812 Third-avenue, four stories, 28.11 by 45, store to be made on the first floor; PHILIP DRESSEL, owner.

One brick factory, No. 109 East Thirteenth-street, three stories, 25 by 42, extension in rear 25 by 58, 13 feet high; MICHAEL CURLEY, owner.

One brick factory, Nos. 111 and 113 East Thirteenth-street, four stories, 50 by 42, extension in rear 50 by 21, 42 feet high; MICHAEL CURLEY, owner.

One brick tenement-house, north-east corner of East Broadway and Montgomery-street, four stories, 27 by 50, store to be made in basement; MICHAEL CLARK, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 40 Essex-street, two and one-half stories, 25 by 45, store to be made in basement and one and one-half stories to be added; W. WITTNER, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, May 11, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Washington-street, No. 763, HENRY COMBS, owner; front and rear walls badly cracked.

West Broadway, Nos. 38 and 40, owner unknown; generally unsafe, wall cracked and floor settled.

Hudson-street, No. 78, EDGAR SCHEFFLIN, owner; foundation wall sprung and broken arch.

Hudson-street, No. 262, JOHN H. HEASELDEN, owner; northerly wall bulged and cracked.

Delancey-street, No. 263, PETER DEICH, owner; front wall cracked, sprung and settled.

Hudson-street, No. 264, WILLIAM LYNCH, owner; south wall cracked and bulged.

Washington-street, No. 749, PETER HUFF, owner; unsafe and cracked north party wall.

Unsafe Chimneys.

Oak-street, Nos. 52 and 54, FRANCIS MANON, lessee; Greene-street, No. 192, J. MAYER, owner; Oliver-street, No. 30, HENRY BAUM & Co., owners; Oak-street, No. 51, JOHN KIRK, owner.

The Police Parade—Large Display of the Force.

The Police paraded in large force yesterday. The orders heretofore published designated the Battery and 11½ o'clock A. M. as the place and time for the assembling of the force, and every precinct reported promptly to the moment, with the number called for in the order. In order that it may be seen how difficult it was for some to obey, it may be stated that the ranks were filled from every precinct in the City, the Twelfth coming from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, the Thirty-first from One Hundredth-street and Ninth-avenue, and several others from points scarcely less remote.

There were 1,519 uniformed men in line, exclusive of the band. The force moved at noon into Beaver-street, thence to Broad, and then through Wall-street to Broadway, and Park-row to the City Hall Park. As the head of the column entered the square, Mayor HALL took his position with Police Commissioners HENRY SMITH, MANIERRE and BARR. The space about them, which had been previously kept clear, was then filled by the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, various civic officers, Ex-Police Commissioner ACTON, Ex-Chief of Police MATSELL, Chief of Police CAMPBELL, of Brooklyn, and various other invited guests. A marching salute was given to the Mayor. The Mayor with the invited guests retired to the office of the latter, and thence to a collation in honor of the occasion. Meantime the march had been continued up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence to Fifth-avenue, up Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Third-avenue, down Third-avenue to Eighth-street, and through Eighth-street to Tompkins-square, where the force was formed in brigade line, column in mass, in presence of Police Commissioners SMITH, MANIERRE and BARR, and after a dress-parade according to UPTON's tactics, ranks were broken and parade dismissed, Superintendent KELSO taking the officers to refreshments which he had provided.

The McCahill Will Case.

The testimony taken, yesterday, in the McCahill will case, before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, was that adduced by the proponent of the will in rebuttal of the evidence offered by contestant.

The first witness called was JAMES MCCAHILL, a nephew of deceased, who testified that if the will was broken he should receive more money than he would if it was admitted to probate; still he desired to sustain the instrument, and gave his testimony to this effect: Witness did not regard testator as a very intemperate man, and certainly not one whose business faculties were impaired by the too free use of stimulants.

Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY was next called. He said he had known deceased for thirty-eight years, and always thought him a good business man; saw him once during his last illness, and he then gave him a piece of news in reference to City Hall matters, about which he (witness) was in ignorance; always thought Mr. MCCAHILL a pretty good politician; did not think him a particularly intemperate man; witness attended a gentleman's party at BRYAN's house in the Fall of 1869; had a good time; everybody got happy; at the time he saw testator when sick, he was physically weak but mentally strong.

JAMES REILLY, a tenant of MCCAHILL, in his lifetime, and a liquor-dealer, testified that his landlord was not an intemperate man; witness also said he had had a talk with Judge FLANNAGAN, one of the counsel for contestant, and that the latter said he intended to break the will, and thereby make $15,000.

THOMAS J. MCCAHILL testified at length as to the matters in dispute. The draft of the will was received during the examination, and the various reasons why each provision therein contained was so made stated in detail. Witness said he always differed with his uncle in regard to the provision made for the widow, and always urged greater liberality; the will taken by him to Father MCMAHON was so taken in 1851, twenty years ago, and he had never seen it since; as to the intemperance of the deceased, witness never thought he drank to excess; never took him home intoxicated but once; saw him drink some port wine during his illness.

Without concluding the direct examination of Mr. MCCAHILL the case was adjourned until Monday.

The Diamond Smuggling Case.

In the case of H. C. JUSTICE, who is charged, before Commissioner OSBORNE, with complicity in smuggling a large amount of diamonds to this country from England with RADCLIFFE, whose trial was recently reported, the prisoner has entered a statement of his position, charging that his arrest was instigated by Col. WHITELEY, with the object of preventing him from obtaining the informer's moiety. He states that in company with ESMOND, who undertook to sell the diamonds, he informed Col. WHITELEY of the smuggling, the condition being that ESMOND was to be free from arrest. Col. WHITELEY consented, asserting that the prisoner and ESMOND would be entitled to the informer's moiety on the confiscation of the property. JUSTICE disclaimed any idea of appearing in such a rôle, observing that he was in no way pecuniarily interested in the matter, and gave information from good motives. ESMOND filed a claim against the Government for remuneration, and a reference before Commissioner OSBORNE was ordered. When JUSTICE presented himself as a witness he was arrested for alleged complicity in the offense by one of Col. WHITELEY's detectives. The case is still on.

Heavy Sentences by Judge Bedford.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, JOHN CLARK, a recently-released convict, confessed to having picked a gold watch from the pocket of Dr. STEPHEN ROGERS, of No. 240 West Forty-second-street, while the latter was riding on the rear platform of a Broadway car. The accused was sent to State Prison for five years.

HENRY ADAMS, alias Early, was convicted of burglary, and sent to State Prison for five years.

JAMES SMITH was found guilty of burglary, and sent to State Prison for five years.

GERTRUDE HILL, guilty of keeping a disorderly house at No. 177 Greene-street, was discharged on suspended sentence, it appearing that she was anxious to abandon her vile occupation.

MARY VAN RIPER, who kept a disorderly house at No. 208 Chrystie-street, was also discharged on suspended sentence.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

An "Accident" that has Long Been Expected.

Yesterday afternoon three men were ascending on the elevator at No. 454 Cherry-street when the chain broke, precipitating them from the third story to the first, and all were seriously injured. Major ROOF, of No. 20 Cannon-street, had his hip broken; WM. H. JERMAIN, No. 20 Cannon-street, had his shoulder dislocated, and JACOB GERM, who lives at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets, had an ankle and a rib broken. All were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mutiny in the Harbor.

The examination into the charge of mutiny preferred against JAMES DOYLE, BARNEY DONOGHUE, and WILLIAM RYAN, seamen on board the American ship *William F. Storer*, now lying in quarantine, was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner SHIELDS. It appears on the evidence that DOYLE and DONOGHUE became intoxicated, and while in that condition attempted to kill the cook, WILLIAM BOYLE, and refused to take part in the management of the vessel. There was no evidence against RYAN, who was discharged. DOYLE and DONOGHUE were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Wonderful Invention.

ABEL's new combination loom, now on exhibition, is one of the most wonderful and beautiful of recent inventions. It occupies but one-tenth the space of, and accomplishes ten times more work than, any other loom. A boy can furnish enough power for several machines. The old needle is used, but the bobbins are so free from tension that delicate threads can be knit and woven into a fine strong cloth. The entire operation is viewed at a glance. The yarn passes direct from the bobbin. Knots are smoothly sheared, and fresh bobbins are supplied without any interruption. There is no dressing, beaming, spooling or warping; in fact, the old method is entirely revolutionized. The machine makes twenty-five yards of cloth per hour. It takes its own warp or filling from the same bobbin as the weft threads. It weaves a cloth that cannot be raveled, of jute, flax, wool, cotton or silk, and can produce fine blankets, strong carpets, wool sacks, gunny cloth, bagging, cotton, linen, or silk textures—indeed anything can be woven or knit. The operation is more noiseless and beautiful than that of the sewing-machine. The introduction of this invention into general use has already commenced, and it bids fair to greatly reduce prices of good and durable home-made cloth. Many persons possessing small water and steam powers heretofore unavailable, will now be enabled to successfully compete with the larger manufacturers, who by the old process required much more power and room. No printed description can do full justice to this invention, which must be seen to be appreciated.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (May 11,) ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., Esq., sold a lot 25 by 100.4, on the north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, for $8,000; purchaser, JOSEPH E. KINNER, plaintiff in action in question. The above was the only sale of City property effected.

The principal sale of the day was one of Brooklyn property, conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, who, by order of the executors of Mrs. MARY JOHNS, deceased, disposed of fifty-two lots and gores, located respectively on Douglass and Degraw streets, between Ralph and Howard avenues, just within the city limits. All but three of the lots were sold at the auction room, at prices ranging from $70 to $275 each, and these three were subsequently sold at private sale to one of the buyers at the auction. The greater portion of the property was purchased by Messrs. E. H. MEAD and H. L. NORTON, the latter name being given in for that of Mr. POTTS. Owing to the peculiar formation of many of the lots, as the streets laid out, but not yet completed, divide some of them singularly, in the report appended the numbers as mapped out in the schedule of sale are annexed. An old road termed the "Hunter Fly road" also divides the property, the land comprised in which, when the projected street improvements in the vicinity are finished will revert to owners of lots purchased yesterday, being sold with the same. The sale generally was considered a very good one. Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER also sold, by order of a trustee in bankruptcy, two lots on the north-west and one lot on the north-east corners of Atlantic and Sigel avenues. The prices obtained are given below. The purchaser was a Mr. TRAIN, a party in interest. No other business was transacted.

To-day, at the Exchange, several auctions will be held, and a particularly desirable lot of City property will be offered by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., embracing a valuable tract of land at Fort Washington and houses and lots on West Twenty-first-street, East Fourth-street, Broadway and Sixth-avenue, Walker-street, East Houston and East Sixty-seventh streets. The sales are of importance, and should command the attention of investors.

Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently disposed of the following property at private sale: Three full lots on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Eightieth-street, and three full lots in the rear, fronting on the street, sold together for $175,000; also, four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 46 East Thirty-fifth-street, for $35,000; also, one lot on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninetieth-street, sold for $45,000.

The following additional recent private sales are also reported as made by various brokers:

By W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, eight lots on Fifth-avenue, bounded by Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets; Seventy-sixth-street corner, $70,000; Seventy-seventh-street corner, $70,000; six inside lots, $45,000 each. Also fifteen lots on Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, $15,000 each.

By CHARLES L. CORNISH, No. 175 Broadway, two lots on Fifth-avenue, 25 feet south of Seventy-eighth-street, for $42,500 each. Also three full lots on the north-east corner of Sixty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, for $150,000.

By M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 72 Cedar-street, one lot on Fifth-avenue, 25 feet south of Eighty-fourth-street, for $34,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, May 11.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

1 lot n. s. 46th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., 25x100.4	$8,000

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

1 lot, No. 1, n. s. Douglass-av., 19.4 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 80.2x40.7x91.3x47.8, h. and l., Norton purchaser	$240
7 lots, No. 2 to No. 8, n. s. Douglass-av., adjoining above, together, forming plot 175x37.9x175.2x91.9, same purchaser, $85 each	595
2 lots, Nos. 9 and 10, n. s. Douglass-av., 400 ft. e. of Ralph-av., each 25x112.9, same purchaser, $200 each	400
3 lots, Nos. 11, 12 and 13, n. s. Douglass-av., adjoining above, each same size as above, sold after sale to same purchaser, $200 each	600
1 lot, No. 14, n. s. Douglass-av., adjoining above, 25.1x112.9x8.10x115.4, David R. Briggs, purchaser	95
1 gore lot, No. 5, without front, in rear of above, 50x156.7x154.1, same purchaser	95
1 lot, No. 16, s. s. Douglass-av., 42 ft. 5 in. e. Ralph-av., 32.7x115.4x8.10x112.9, Henry Long, purchaser	200
1 lot, No. 17, s. s. Douglass-av., adjoining above, 25x112.9, same purchaser	100
2 rear lots, Nos. 18 and 19, adjoining above, without fronts, each 25x27.9, same purchaser, $100 each	200
5 lots, Nos. 20 to 24, s. s. Douglass-av., 150 ft. e. of Ralph-av., each 25x112.9, E. H. Mead, purchaser, $275 each	1,375
1 rear lot, No. 25, without front, adjoining above, 25x27.9, same purchaser	115
2 rear lots, Nos. 26 and 27, without fronts, adjoining above, both same size as above, H. L. Norton, $70 each	140
1 lot, No. 28, s. s. Douglass-av., 350 ft. e. of Ralph-av., adjoining above, 25x112.9, same purchaser	70
1 lot, No. 29, s. s. Douglass-av., adjoining above, same size, same purchaser	60
5 rear lots, Nos. 30 to No. 34, without fronts, adjoining above, together forming plot 125x27.9, same purchaser, $60 each	300
1 lot, No. 35, s. s. Douglass-av., adjoining above, 100 ft. w. Howard-av., 25x112.9, same purchaser	60
1 lot, No. 36, s. s. Douglass-av., adjoining above, 90 ft. 5 in. w. Howard-av., 9.7x112.9x23x112.9, same purchaser	70
1 lot, No. 37, n. s. Degraw-st., 94 ft. 3 in. e. Ralph-av., 5.9x130.9x23.10x127.9, E. H. Mead, purchaser	110
2 lots, Nos. 38 and 39, n. s. Degraw-st., 100 ft. e. Ralph-av., adjoining above, each 25x127.9, same purchaser as above, $200 each	400
5 lots, Nos. 40 to 44, n. s. Degraw-st., adjoining above, each same size, same purchaser, $275 each	1,375
1 lot, No. 45, n. s. Degraw-st., adjoining above, same size, same purchaser	115
2 lots, Nos. 46 and 47, without fronts, between Howard and Ralph avs., at 450 ft. e. of former, each 50x90, H. L. Norton, purchaser, $90 each	180
1 lot, No. 48, n. s. Degraw-st., 150 ft. w. of Howard-av., 17.0x131x23x127.9, Mr. Norton, purchaser	90
2 lots, Nos. 49 and 50, n. s. Degraw-st., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., each 25x127.9, adjoining above, same purchaser, $155 each	310
1 lot No. 51, n. s. Degraw-st., adjoining above, 45.2x127.9x23x112.9, same purchaser	70
1 gore lot No. 52, s. s. Degraw-st., about 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., 35.6x23.6x342, David R. Briggs, purchaser	45
1 lot n. e. corner Atlantic and Sigel avs., 25.4x110.1	200
2 lots n. w. corner Atlantic and Sigel avs., each 25.4x104, $150 each	300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 8TH AND 9th avs., opposite the Park; also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park; also, Madison-av. lots, single or in plots; also, lots on 5th-av., south of the Park; also, lots on the Boulevard and Riverside Park. Among the above will be found several desirable blocks and parcels. For diagrams and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS MODERN FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling, on Park-av., near 38th-st., 25 by 80 feet; bay window in rear, tastefully frescoed and painted in oil; in perfect order; butler's pantry, &c.; built by Mr. Matthew Byrnes; price, $75,000; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Four-story brown-stone dwelling, 25x65 feet; hard wood finish; all improvements; frescoed, &c.; lot 100; price $55,000. Also, a revised list of houses for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV., FRONT.—EIGHT FULL lots, with very fine and extra large modern house, with private stable, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT IN Dutchess County, New-York; superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full descriptions inquire of BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson, five minutes' walk from the depot, a two-story and attic house; ten rooms, with a fine view of the river. Apply to L. C. SANDFORD, No. 159 Bowery.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT residence fronting on Newark Bay, in the City of Bayonne, N. J., twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, forty trains daily, situated ten minutes' walk from the station, and commanding a water view from a beautifully-terraced and shaded bank, of some thirteen miles. The grounds comprise six acres, with a front of 440 feet on the Bay, with substantial sea-wall and sand-beach beyond, extensive lawns well shaded with forest and evergreen trees, solidly graveled drives and flagged walks, great abundance and choice varieties of pears, apples, cherries, quinces and strawberries, &c., probably the best fruited place in New-Jersey; a cold grapery, foreign varieties, yielding 1,500 pounds a season, and an extensive garden, asparagus-bed, &c. The dwelling is 40 feet square, modern in style, with piazzas on all sides, contains sixteen rooms, with all the improvements. Everything pertaining to the house and grounds is of the most attractive and comfortable description. Photograph can be seen by applying to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE GAS-COAL property, in close proximity to the Despard Mines, near Clarksburg, in West Virginia. It contains 1,000 acres, with a seven-foot vein underlying the whole property; surface heavily wooded, the mines opened, and all the necessary machinery on the premises for immediate operations. It binds both sides of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and possesses advantages for economical shipment superior to any coal mine in the State. The coal is of superior quality, yielding a high test, as shown by the Manhattan and other gas companies. Good frame buildings on the premises for hands, &c. Will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property. Apply to J. G. SALVA, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 25, or to American Gas-light *Journal*, No. 42 Pine-st., Room 18.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$8,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 222 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 75x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 30 John-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—Charming country seat, delightfully located on Long Island, with water front; commodious modern dwellings, splendid out-buildings; about seventy-five acres land, highly cultivated; fruit in abundance; gunning, fishing, boating, bathing, &c. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York, FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway. Printed catalogue mailed free.

FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., valuable building lots close by a railroad station, each 50x200. Terms accommodating and price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY; REDUCED prices since May 1; sale $5,000 and upward; rents, furnished or unfurnished, for season or year. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LAKE MAHOPAC—TO LET, the splendid residence known as the Saportas Mansion. The house has about fifteen rooms; a magnificent view of the lake, five acres of land, boat-house, ice-house, &c. For terms apply to the LAKE MAHOPAC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 2, New-York.

TO LET—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF E. D. Scott, deceased, at Powerville, N. J., distant one mile from depot of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Boonton; house and grounds large, with stable, carriage-house, and great variety of fruit-trees; a very healthy location; rent, $400. Also, a very fine brick dwelling, situated in the Park at Boonton, N. J.; contains eleven rooms, finished in the best manner; location unsurpassed for health and fine scenery; one hour and twenty-five minutes from New-York; rent, $600. Also, a frame dwelling containing eleven rooms, on 2d-av., Newark, N. J.; rent, $350. Apply to E. P. CRANE, No. 494 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—DESIRABLE residence at Prince's Bay, Staten Island; partially furnished; thirteen rooms, double piazza, kitchen attached, cistern and well water at door; grounds tastefully arranged and shaded with evergreens and fruit-trees; excellent garden, barn, carriage and other out-buildings in good order; splendid beach for bathing and fishing; 1¼ mile from Pleasant Plains depot; 1½ hour by Staten Island Railroad from City. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM June 1 to Oct. 1, for $600; situated upon the high and healthiest part of New-York Island, ten minutes' drive from Central Park; stable, new milch cow and man to take care of her; charming river view, &c. Address B., Box No. 2,068 New-York Post-Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE STONE HOUSE, fifteen rooms; good grounds, fruit and shade; twelve minutes from depot; to rent low. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, New-York, or Orange, N. J.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FORDHAM, N. Y., the fine dwelling, late of Jacob Lorillard, twelve rooms, with thirteen acres of land; stable and garden; much fine fruit. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR SEASON or year, a handsomely-furnished cottage; nine rooms, pleasantly situated. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE, WITH front basement, five rooms, to a respectable family. Rent, $500. Inquire at No. 30 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Gas and water.

AT HASTINGS ON HUDSON—TO LET for one or more years, a fine brick house, (Gothic style,) on the river bank; view from New-York City to Croton. JAMES S. FITCH, No. 9 Nassau-st.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 105 Fulton-st.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, first floor, four rooms, No. 220 West 59th-st., fronting Central Park, near Broadway; $15.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, in the splendid new iron-front building, Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring sts., the lofts, stores and basements, 100x100 feet, well lighted front and rear, and finely finished throughout, suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels. Steam engine 60-horse power; Otis' patent elevators; water and gas throughout; can be divided into two stores, 50x100, or four stores, 25x100; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

NO. 174 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23d sts., over Dunlap & Co.'s new store.—Second floor to rent to merchant tailors, or for other suitable first-class business; also floors above for dress-makers or milliners, or will be rented in flats.

NO. 40 EAST 26TH-ST.—A LARGE PARlor has been occupied as doctor's office; to let for the same purpose or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BROADway property between 26th and 30th sts., or 6th-av. property between 23d-st. and the Park; a plot with 75 or 100 feet frontage, with lot in rear; all poorly improved preferred. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

550 Splendid Building Lots AT WHITESTONE, L. I., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Beautifully situated on high ground, commanding magnificent views of the East River and Long Island Sound.

Also, desirable lots on finished avenues which are sewered, curbed, guttered and macadamized, planted with fine shade-trees, and all improvements paid for; all lying in the immediate vicinity of the railroad depot, where twenty trains go and come daily; thirty minutes from New-York City, over the best equipped and managed road in the country. Two steam-boats daily land at Whitestone. Terms most liberal. Full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 6TH-AV., WALKER, EAST HOUSTON, AND EAST 67TH STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY AND SIXTH-AVENUE—The very valuable property known as Nos. 1,350, 1,352, and 1,354 Broadway, running through to Nos. 619, 621, and 623 6th-av., together with the four-story brick buildings covering nearly the entire plot, containing in front on Broadway, 79 feet; on 6th-av., 73 feet 10½ inches; in depth on north side, 197 feet 2½ inches; and on south side, 168 feet 9½ inches.

WALKER-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER CORTLANDT-ALLEY—Valuable plot of ground, with brick buildings, known as Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., containing in front, 47.11¾; in rear, 44.5½; in depth on east side, 98.2¼; west side, 101.4¼.

EAST HOUSTON-STREET—The valuable four-story and basement brick building, known as No. 37 East Houston-st., south side, 64.1 e. of Crosby-st., being 25.11 front, 25.5 rear, by 125.6 east side and 119.4 west.

EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Two lots, north side of 67th-st., 125 feet east of Madison-av., each 25x100.5. 70 per cent. may remain in bond and mortgage for three and five years.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY AT FORT WASHINGTON, ON WEST 21ST-ST., AND EAST 4TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SALE BY ORDER OF WILLIAM C. WETMORE, EXECUTOR OF JOHN HOWLAND, Deceased.

FORT WASHINGTON—The valuable property, consisting of four and a half acres of land, with mansion, coach-house, stable, graperies, greenhouse, lodge, &c. The house was built in the best manner, by days' work; the walls, both outside and partition, are brick and hollow; house 54x50 feet, or including piazzas, which surround the entire house, 74x67 feet; the house has every convenience, with a fine view of the North River, being situate 210 feet above tide-water, within twenty minutes' drive of the Central Park and three minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depot.

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The first-class brown-stone house and lot No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is four stories, high stoop, 25 by about 70 feet, with butler's pantry extension; well built; in good order; contains all the modern improvements, and is unusually convenient in its divisions and arrangements. Lot 25x98.9.

EAST FOURTH-STREET—The four-story English-basement brick house No. 24 East 4th-st., 25.4x50 feet, south side, 120 feet east of Lafayette-place, subject to a lease for one year. Lot 25.4x94.3.

For permits, maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

The furniture in both Fort Washington and West 21st-st. houses will be sold at auction, due notice of which will be given.

THE BEST REAL ESTATE EVER OFFERED FOR AN

INVESTMENT OR A HOME.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

Tuesday, May 16, 1871,

At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises,

ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE OF

200 BUILDING PLOTS

ON THE HEIGHTS AT

RUTHERFURD PARK,

FORTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY, Between the Broad Gauge Double Track Railroads, the Erie Railroad and the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad.

EASY WALKING DISTANCE FROM THREE STATIONS.

PLANK WALKS THROUGH EVERY STREET.

Special train from foot of Chambers-st. and 23d-st., Erie Railway, at 11¼ A. M. Luncheon on arrival of train.

Get maps and free passes of the auctioneers, and at the ferry on the day of sale.

Splendid music by Grafulla's full Band.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, store houses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water-rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

The above sale is adjourned to June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, at same place.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, and getting up salads in the best manner; or chamber-work and waiting; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soup, pastry, excellent; understands the care of milk and butter; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth or of grown children; would assist in chamber-work; is a good seamstress; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as lady's maid; understands hair dressing, dress-making, &c.; good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 33 4th-av., corner of 8th-st., in the trunk-store.

WANTED—WORK BY A SEAMSTRESS; day or week; does all kinds of family sewing; helps with dress-making, trimming dresses, flouncing and fixes work for the machine. Call at No. 361 West 41st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; no objection to chamber-work in a small private family, or waitress and seamstress; best City reference. Can be seen from 12 to 3 at No. 37 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid, or nurse and seamstress; operates on machines; can cut, fit and dress hair; best seven years' City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do light chamber-work and plain sewing; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 549 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as thorough nurse for an infant; understands her business perfectly; no objections to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a family, by a young woman having a knowledge of dress-making; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and very good laundress; French fluting, box-pleating and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress and chamber-maid, or as chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing, with good references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 East 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing, to be done at home, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 40 Forsyth-st., rear building, Mrs. BROWN.

WANTED—A FAMILY LEAVING FOR Europe desire to find situations for a chamber-maid and a laundress, who have lived with them for eight years. Call at No. 3 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to take charge of a house for the Summer, and will do the cleaning for the Fall. Call at No. 15 West 20th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; City references, if required. Call for two days at No. 236 West 20th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED NURSE, A situation; has the best of City reference from her place of several years. Call at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as a servant to go with a family to Europe. Address M. N. N., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

SERVANTS.

Employers in City or country promptly supplied with capable and reliable servants.

OFFICE NO. 100 WEST 26TH-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED FOURTEEN YEARS.

TO FAMILIES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of very select help of all nations, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses and chamber-maids, at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st., French office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; baking and pastry, jellies and ice-creams, all kinds of sweets; good reference; no washing. To be seen for two days at No. 208 East 23d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress; understands her business thoroughly; three years' City reference from her last employers; don't want to go in a boarding-house. Call for two days corner 36th-st. and 6th-av., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO GIRLS to go together; one is an excellent cook, the other a first-class chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing between them; both have the best City references. Call or address for two days No. 136 West 19th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a Protestant nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel with a family to Europe; has lived two and one-half years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 216 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class cook; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Call or address No. 241 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS to go together, one as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; the other as chamber-maid and ladies' maid; is a good plain sewer; good City references; country preferred. Call or address No. 260 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman as nurse; fully understands the entire charge of an infant from birth with the bottle; can give good City reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 17th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT woman, who will work for the interest of her employer, a situation as housekeeper; can give first-class reference. Call or address for three days HOUSEKEEPER, No. 134 East 117th-st., Harlem, N. Y. Country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to wait on a lady, or sew, or to mind grown children, or do plain sewing; is willing to travel, or go to the country. Apply at No. 8 West 40th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children and sew; City reference. Call or address for two days No. 158 East 22d-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; fully competent of taking care of an infant or invalid; can bring the infant up on a bottle; good City reference. Call at No. 132 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse to children and to assist with chamber-work; has four years' City reference from her last place; country preferred. Call at No. 334 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a situation for a young girl as house-maid, or parlor maid, and to assist in waiting; will be highly recommended; and can be seen at her present employer's, No. 28 North Washington-square.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as first rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread; can come well recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 229 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH six years' City reference from last employer, a situation to do general house-work for a small family, or chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; two years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD family seamstress (Protestant;) would assist with the chamber-work; good City references. Call at No. 100 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands French cooking; best of City reference. Call on, address No. 145 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and sewing, or fine washing; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 303 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress in some gentleman's family, or would do chamber-work if required; has best City reference. Call at No. 252 West 20th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse or chamber-maid; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family in this City; best City reference. Call at No. 223 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL wishes a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing. Call or address No. 208 West 38th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NORTH of Ireland girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references. Call at No. 32 St. Mark's-place, near 1st-av.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, EXperienced nurse, a situation by the week or month. Call at No. 138 8th-st., Clinton-place.

ABOUT 150 WELL-RECOMMENDED servant girls, of various nations and capacities, may be found at 287 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS servants, with excellent recommendations, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at E. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, industrious single man as plain gardener; understands taking care of horses and carriages; can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful; reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging, and willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good City reference. Address P. K., box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman; thirty years' experience; understands the diseases and treatment of horses; wife as cook; understands her business in all its branches; Protestants; best City references. Address Mr. WRIGHT, No. 311 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, single, as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City references. Address O. R. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady single man, who is a good City driver; no objections to any part of the country; can be well recommended from his last place. Address MARTIN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for a few days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man with a small family, in a private family; City or country; is a first-class City driver; can give the best reference from last place. Address D. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly sober, and will be found willing and obliging; City or country; has good City reference. Address R. F., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; best City reference. Address T. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business; four years' reference from one place; City or country. Address E. D., coachman, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single Protestant man as first-class coachman; willing and obliging; City reference. Call or address W. B., No. 38 West 29th-st., harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an industrious single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; willing and obliging; good reference. Address D. M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, TO engage in some respectable family as coachman and groom; has excellent recommendations as to his honesty, sobriety and capability; no objection to City or country. Address G. W., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address T. P. R., Box No. 3,262 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; Scotch; experienced, careful City driver; excellent groom; respectful and obliging; satisfactory reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH butler; can be seen at his present place, where he has been for several years; is a strictly sober man. Inquire at No. 406 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as first or second waiter in a gentleman's family; best reference. Call or address No. 8 Washington-place, corner of Mercer-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as first-class waiter in a private family; best references. Call for two days at No. 119 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman and groom; understands garden; will be found willing, humble and obedient. Address T. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man and wife, a house to take care of for the Summer; good reference. Apply at No. 637 East 16th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man with a small family; City or country; can come well recommended. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman; wife as cook; both have many years of best City references. Address, for three days, J. B., No. 193 Mulberry-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, a situation for a man and his wife; the man as coachman and gardener, and the wife to milk, make butter, &c.; they can be recommended in the highest manner for honesty, industry and sobriety. Address No. 116 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man a situation as groom, or would take care of a gentleman's road team; will be found capable, trustworthy; first-class City and country reference. Call at present employer's stable, or address H. L., No. 150 West 31st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young American, single, stylish, experienced, skillful City driver; superior horseman; understands gardening, milking, &c.; first-class, reliable; City reference. Address W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City references. Address O. R. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman; is a good driver and thorough groom; has best reference for past nine years in the City; well acquainted with travel to all watering-places. Address M. C., coachman, No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; is of sober habits and strictly temperate; country preferred; has unexceptionable reference. Address T. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a middle-aged man, single, without any incumbrance; willing to make himself useful and understands his business in every respect. Any commands, address W. B., No. 23 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; his three last employers can be seen; no objection to the country. Call or address COACHMAN, for two days, at No. 7 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, SINGLE, A situation; fully competent; twenty years' experience in the care of horses, cattle, hot-house, vines, fruit-trees; can take full charge; not afraid of work; good reference. Address B. H., Box 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; can milk; understands plain gardening; will be found obliging; good City reference. Call on M. MC., No. 20 West 44th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH coachman; has had twelve years' experience in the care and driving of horses; has ten years' good reference. Call or address JAMES WHITE, No. 200 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address T. P. R., Post-office Box No. 3,262.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man with a small family; is a first-class City driver; is sober and honest; good reference; City or country. Address D. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; no objection to country; six years' City reference. Call on or address F., No. 439 6th-av., livery-stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant young man, in City or country; the best City reference from last employer. Call on or address for two days, COACHMAN, at Lowden's saddlery, No. 30 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands his business in all its branches—greenhouse, grapery, and flower and pleasure ground. Call for two days at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions in a small respectable private family of two or three persons—man as gardener, woman as cook, &c. Can be seen at No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation to do waiting in a hotel, restaurant or boarding-house; has excellent reference. Call or address S. D., No. 108 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business; good reference from last place; country preferred. Address Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with references, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO the cooking, washing and ironing for a small family. Call for two days from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 18 East 36th-st.; best of City reference required.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, TO GO a short distance in the country; must understand baking and the care of milk. Apply at No. 1 [illegible], between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST IN washing and ironing for a small family in Springfield, Mass., for the Summer. Call at No. 6 West 36th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock, Friday, May 12.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 136 [illegible].

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a light and profitable business paying from $3 to $5 daily. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., No. 385 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. One with references can apply at 39 East 28th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

By Albert H. Nicolay,

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK-BROKER, Office No. 43 Pine-st.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR, SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for over fifteen years.

Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards and at private sale.

Sales of stocks, real estate, &c., by order of executors, administrators, Courts and others, promptly executed on the most favorable terms.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

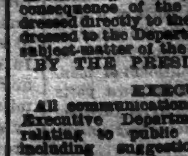
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 12, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
249 bbls. Currants.
270 cases Valencia Oranges—can be examined at store No. 92 Pearl-st.
At 12 o'clock, within their store:
3,400 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
397 boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons.
150 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Landing from steam-ship Suevia, and can be examined on Cunard wharf, Jersey City. Also,
120 half boxes Palermo Oranges.
86 boxes Palermo Lemons.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer—Sales-room No. 888 Broadway.

THE ENTIRE ELEGANT FURNITURE of the private residence, No. 148 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will be sold THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 12, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues now ready, at the house or auctioneer's office, No. 888 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.



The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 122 East 14th-st.

THE REPUBLICATION OF THE following Executive order is found necessary in consequence of the frequent communications addressed directly to the President, instead of being addressed to the Departments to which the care of the subject-matter of the communication belongs:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

All communications in writing, intended for the Executive Department of this Government, and relating to public business of whatever kind, including suggestions for legislation, claims, contracts, employment, appointments and removals from office, and pardons, must be transmitted through the Department to which the care of the subject-matter of the communication properly belongs. Communications otherwise transmitted will not receive attention.

By order of the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1869.

LOUIS GERISON, WHOLESALE AND retail dealer in pine-apple cider and cider vinegar, No. 36 Division-st., corner of Eldridge-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at REDUCED PRICES. Our entire stock warranted. BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 224 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 222 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS at reduced prices for the next thirty days. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 666 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 84,378, ON THE Greenwich Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the bank.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 29,055 ON EAST River Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, May 10 | Abyssinia, Sat., May 13
Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Calabria, Saturday, May 20
Cuba, Wednesday, May 24 | Aleppo, Thursday, May 25
China, Wednesday, May 31 | Parthia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7 | Batavia, Saturday, June 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage. First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold. Return Tickets......$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers: First Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Return Tickets......$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Columbia......Sat., May 13 | Australia......Sat., June 3
Anglia......Sat., May 20 | Europa......Sat., June 10
Assyria......Sat., May 27 | India......Sat., June 17

"EXTRA" STEAMER.

CALEDONIA......WEDNESDAY, May 10.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
4,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, on Saturday, June 3, at 3 P. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE......Rousseau...Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT......Lemarie...Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont...Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE......Danre......Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin......$140 | Second Cabin......$85

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, May 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,)......Tuesday, May 16, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Thursday, May 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, May 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, May 27, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams......May 17, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green......May 24, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray......May 31, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard......June 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman, June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price......June 14, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, May 13, at 11 M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $65 and $75, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 15, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. H. P. Connor, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. Lapidge, touching at Puerto Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 12.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum......June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier......July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail May 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Thursday, April 27 | Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4
Siberia, Thursday, May 11 | Tripoli, Th'sday, May 18

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 26 State-st., Boston. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice......May 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards (via Nassau) May 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams......May 25

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Weds., May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Saturday, May 27
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., June 6
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, June 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 31 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an indemnity of annoyance to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, May 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship PERIT, Capt. Gardner, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM 10 TO 12 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

R. G. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y., (Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH

RAILROAD (of Kentucky) FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long, and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky. Seventy-five miles are already in successful operation, and it is expected that the line will be opened to Greenville, ninety-three miles, in July next. The western end of the line is also being pushed vigorously to completion. The Company have bona fide stock subscriptions amounting to $3,000,000, of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000. The bonds are deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, and the proceeds of their sale are paid to the railroad company only in the ratio of construction. The coupons are payable on the first days of MARCH and SEPTEMBER, at the BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK. We offer the bonds at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, and recommend them with confidence to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

BOSTON, SLAUGHTER & Co., No. 41 Broad-st.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, April 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, at the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next.
The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open for two hours thereafter.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, May 6, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 8th day of June next. By order of the Board of Directors, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, until SATURDAY, 12 M., May 13, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of $200,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, issued under their deed of trust to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, Trustee, dated Oct. 22, 1869.
Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, By J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders. The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., of the 8th day of May next, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 17th day of May next.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
New-York, April 22, 1871.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of four directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871; the polls to be open from 12, noon, to 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 23d May, 1871, at 2 P. M., until 26th June, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 16th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th of May, 1871.
Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN National Trust Company of New-York, payable to R. CARTER, Jr., dated Jan. 3, 1871. All persons are requested to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the last.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$35,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS, NO. 59 WALL-ST., AGENTS FOR THE NEGOTIATION OF THE
NEW U.S. GOVERNMENT LOAN.
The Bonds bear FIVE PER CENT. interest, payable quarterly; interest and principal payable in Gold, and are free from taxation of any kind.
Payment may be made in 5-20 Bonds or Gold at par.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R.R. OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY.
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 18, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
Boston, Mass., May 6, 1871.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M. JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1871.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company, held May 9, 1871, the following gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year: Charles N. Talbot, Edward J. Woolsey, George Talbot Olyphant, Abiel A. Low, Robert Lenox Kennedy, James M. Halsted, Le Grand B. Cannon, James R. Taylor, Thomas Dickson, John Jacob Astor, Thomas Cornell, William J. Hoppin, Isaac N. Seymour. The Board of Managers at a meeting held this day unanimously re-elected Thomas Dickson President for the ensuing year. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.—Ten per cent. County and Town Bonds registered with State Auditor, and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois.
Mortgage Loans with wide margins paying ten per cent. per annum.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.
Hand-book of Illinois Investment Securities sent free on application.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next. R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, May 2, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR officers and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Board rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 15th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED AND OTHER eight and ten per cent. bonds, payable in this City, for sale below par. FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST., transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS......$5,815,867 85

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held here this day, a Dividend of One per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from 13th to 15th inclusive. L. J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date. CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until FRIDAY, the 19th day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities, and at such times as may be required, the following described post-office envelopes, for a period of two years, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1871, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.
No. 1, size 3⅜ by 5½ inches; estimated number required annually, 8,000,000.
No. 2, size 3½ by 6¼ inches; estimated number required annually, 1,250,000.
No. 3, size 4 by 9 inches; estimated number required annually, 1,500,000.
No. 4, size 4½ by 10½ inches; estimated number required annually, 500,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.
No. 5, size 5 by 10½ inches; estimated number required annually, 2,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.
Bids must be made for each kind of envelope separately, and the contract will be awarded, item by item, to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders.
Specimens of the different sizes and styles of envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming and make, to the samples, the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner by hand. The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered, the boxes to be wrapped in strong manilla paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General.
When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post-office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed, but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.
The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the Department, and be delivered either at the Post-office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department.
All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster-General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.
Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee certified to be responsible and sufficient by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond, with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.
Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.
The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1842, entitled "An Act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other expenses," (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256;) or the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of envelopes as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.
Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post-office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, MOBILE HARBOR IMPROVEMENT, NO. 7 ROYAL-ST., MOBILE, Ala., May 2, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, June 12, 1871, for dredging Choctaw Pass and Dog River Bar Channel, Mobile Bay, each to a depth of 13 feet, and width of 200 feet. The average depth of excavation in Choctaw Pass will be 2 feet for a length of 3,200 feet, requiring the removal of 50,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material, principally sand, the rest mud; and in Dog River Channel, the depth of excavation will be about 4 feet, requiring the removal of 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material, principally mud. The average distance at which the material will have to be transported and deposited is three miles.
Bidders will propose for the work per cubic yard for material removed and deposited, measured by soundings in the cuts, and they will also state the additional charge for each half mile of transportation of material beyond the average of three miles. They will also state when they will engage to commence the work after the award of contract, and the time they will require to complete their contract.
Payments will be made monthly, twenty per cent. being reserved until the work is satisfactorily completed, and forfeited in any case of failure from any cause on the part of the contractor to comply with all the conditions of his contract. In addition, bonds to the extent of $10,000 will be required to insure faithful commencement and performance of contract.
The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the undersigned for any cause deemed by him to be sufficient.
Full information will be given at this office, where blank proposals can be obtained, or from which, on requisition, they will be mailed to the address of any one desiring to bid.
The envelopes inclosing bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Dredging Choctaw Pass and Dog River Bar Channel," and addressed to the undersigned in duplicate. A. M. DAMRELL, Captain of Engineers U. S. A.

IRON FOR LANDING PIER NEAR LEWES, DELAWARE.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 1,320 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 4, 1871.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, the 12th day of June, 1871, for the supply of Wrought and Cast Iron required for this work. The iron must be delivered on the Railroad Pier at Lewes, or at the works where made. The bids will state carefully the proposed places of delivery, with the corresponding prices.
There will be required for the pier about one million eight hundred thousand pounds of rolled and hammered iron, and about three hundred and forty thousand pounds of cast-iron. The present letting will be for about 600,000 pounds of wrought iron, and about 140,000 pounds of cast iron.
Specifications and drawings can be seen at this office, where information will be supplied on application. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Iron." J. D. KURTZ, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD, NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 1, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M., June 9, 1871, for furnishing the fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department United States Army, at this station, during six months, commencing July 1, 1871. Information as to condition, quality of Beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to CHAN. P. EAKIN, First Lieutenant, First Regiment of Artillery, A. C. S.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.—THIS is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing, stages, and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers. Patronized by the nobility; excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, manager, late manager of the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel. References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 373 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do it without pain, as 28,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 11 Cooper Institute.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, N. Y., May 6, 1871.
FOUR HORSES WILL BE SOLD AT public auction at the engineer stables, Fort Ontario, at 11 A. M., TUESDAY, June 6, 1871. JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 376 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 13TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, second floor, bath, &c., on floor; private table preferred; by season or year, at moderate terms. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st. References.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a splendid furnished room by a private family, in a good neighborhood. Apply at No. 306 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—A large front room and bedroom adjoining to let to a gentleman and wife; partially furnished, if required. Apply at No. 109 85th-st., near 4th-av.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, with or without private table, at Summer rates; also, a front room for a gentleman. No. 21 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

A WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR floor with moderate improvements, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Inquire at No. 263 4th-av., near 21st-st.

A SUITE OF PARLORS NEWLY and handsomely furnished to let; also, single rooms, at No. 7 West 25th-st., opposite the Hoffman House, and overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 30 WEST 33TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or single, with or without board, to suit reliable parties; reference exchanged.

A NICE BATH-ROOM FLOOR TO let, in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen; breakfast, if desired. Inquire at No. 57 West 25th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, to rent with first-class board; terms moderate for the Summer months; No. 9 West 21st-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO young men with a private family, without board. 16 Varick-place, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE, handsome rooms, first floor, suitable for gentleman and lady. No. 23 Union-square.

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR FLOOR—furnished, and many other rooms, at No. 17 Waverley-place.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 22 Waverley-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED—BOARD in the country, from 1st June, for four adults, in a quiet private family; three rooms required; no other boarders; accessible by steam-boat; no objection to the sea-side; best references. Address, stating terms, references, and distances from steam-boat landing, A. F., St. Cloud Hotel, New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE LINE OF New-Haven Railroad, two and three-quarter hours from City; location on high ground and healthy; plenty of shade, bathing, boating, &c.; references exchanged. For particulars address Box No. 5,190 Post-office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—HOUSE now open. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARRY HOUSE,

HIGHLAND FALLS, (Near West Point.)
This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N. Y.

BELLEPORT, LONG ISLAND.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that he has opened for the season his house at this pleasant sea-side place. To all the charms of inland rurality are added the advantages of sea-bathing, fishing, sailing, &c.; price of board per week, $12. For further information, address LOUIS A. HULEN, Belleport, Long Island.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, with its superior location affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON—THE new Clark House will open for the reception of guests May 25. Very desirable rooms, en suite or single, can be secured by addressing JOSIAH G. CLARK, Proprietor, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.
Also, two large cottages to let.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 8th day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LUTHER C. VOORHEES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 10th day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL J. BARNEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT HERZIG and JOSEPH BECK, composing the firm of ALBERT HERZIG & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed, on the 21st day of April, 1871, by Anton Lehman, on behalf of Samuel Aub & Co., creditors.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 5th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will sell on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the brewery of said Albert Herzig & Co., situate at Nos. 410, 412 and 414 East 24th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all the ale, being about 100 barrels, in possession of said Albert Herzig & Co., in said brewery.—Dated May 9, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY OCHSNER, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 29th April, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
EDWARD VAN NESS, Attorney, No. 54 Wall-st. my5-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HILLIARD & ADAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupts.—To all whom it may concern.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of May, 1871, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated May 11, 1871.
DAVID PHILLIPS, Assignee, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER, (separate estate,) bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of creditors of the separate estate of Abraham Bininger, bankrupt, that was adjourned to the 19th day of June, 1871, is, by and pursuant to an order of the Court, set down for the 22d day of May, 1871, at 1 P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 4 Nassau-st., New-York City.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE.—The Star Laundry, Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Tiffany-place, Brooklyn, fitted up complete for both new and domestic laundrying, will be sold, with the good-will of the business, at a bargain. For particulars, inquire of H. C. HULBERT, No. 13 Beekman-st.

ANY PARTY HAVING $3,000 CASH may unite equally in an agreeable business, where more than $100,000 may be divided in six months; association first class. Inquire of J. ELLIOTT, No. 38 West 32d-st.

A STATIONERY STOCK FOR SALE.—Will be sold at a liberal discount to a cash buyer, taking the entire lot of goods, all staple articles. Address BARGAIN, Box No. 117 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST. FAUST.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SPRING ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
L. ALBITES......Director
FRIDAY—SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FAUST, FAUST—MISS KELLOGG,
VILLANI, ORLANDINI, REYNA, BACHILI,
And Miss LAURA HIMELA, PRIMO CONTRALTO, Her first appearance in America.
CONDUCTOR......SIGNOR NICOLAO
SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA (MASKED BALL.)
MONDAY—MARTHA, MARTHA—KELLOGG.
WEDNESDAY—Revival of Crispino e la Comare.
Mr. ALBITES regrets to postpone the SICILIAN VESPERS till FRIDAY, May 19, this opera requiring more rehearsals for its production to the satisfaction of public and management.
SATURDAY—TENTH and last OPERA NIGHT. ROBERT LE DIABLE (Robert the Devil.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

ITALIAN OPERA GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK. DOORS OPEN AT 12.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
STATES, HIMELA, RIDGWAY, VILLANI, BUONZIORNO, LOCATELLI, CUCINOTTA.
CARD—Ladies are respectfully requested (to avoid the great rush at the door) to purchase their tickets in advance at the Academy, 705 and 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
FRIDAY NIGHT—BACHELOR OF ARTS and GATHERWOOL.
SATURDAY NIGHT—USED UP and THE CRITIC.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½. USED UP and GATHERWOOL.
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS in every play; also Mr. W. Davidge, George Parkes, De Vere, Whiting, Bascomb, Matthison, Miss Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Winter, Nellie Mortimer, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton.
MONDAY NIGHT, May 15—First production, with new scenery and after careful rehearsal, of Byron's original new comedy, in three acts, entitled NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

BANK.
BANK. BANK. BANK.
BANK. BANK. BANK.
BANK. BANK. BANK.
BANK. THE GREAT PLAY. BANK.
THE GREAT PLAY.
THE GREAT PLAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager......J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager......J. H. SELWYN
Last Week, Last Nights and Last Matinees of Augustin Daly's great drama, entitled HORIZON, with G. L. Fox as Sundown Rowse, Miss Agnes Ethel as Med. Last matinee Wednesday and Saturday. On Monday evening, May 15, will be presented a new adaptation of Ainsworth's celebrated novel of JACK SHEPPARD.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, 28TH-ST. OPERA-HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY.
Undeniable success of the new troupe. Nearly the entire programme nightly encored. An entire new performance this week.
First appearance of Mr. WALTER BRAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—A selection from the drawings of the students of the antique school will be on view free in the library rooms of the Academy on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th, 12th and 13th inst. The students will receive without invitation on SATURDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., when a distribution of awards of merit will be made. By order of the Council.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

1,003 GIFTS.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION For the benefit of the FOUNDLING ASYLUM OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY in the City of New-York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C., to be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871.
The following gifts will be awarded by the Commissioners:

Four-story brick house, No. 66 North Calvert-st., Baltimore	$25,000
2,240 acres of timber land in Washington County, Maryland, with three dwellings and saw-mill, lying on Chesapeake and Ohio Canal	20,000
Three-story brick house, No. 122 Bolton-st., Baltimore	10,500
Three-story brick house, No. [illegible] Conway-st., Baltimore	7,500
One fine residence near Govanstown, three miles from Baltimore City, on passenger railroad	11,000
Three fine residences, same location	25,000
Seven lots adjoining above suburban property, $2,500 each	17,500
Cash gifts	9,000

$60,000 bonds Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln County, Nebraska, seven per cent. gold interest.
$14,000 U. S. bonds; $10,000 N. C. State bonds, 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore; 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Baltimore; 100 shares Northern Central Railroad; 100 shares Erie Railroad; 20 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; 20 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.
82,000 tickets only will be sold at $5 each.
Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, of Elkton, Md., Major GEO. T. CASTLE, Baltimore, Md., Commissioners. Hon. JAS. S. NEGLEY, M.C., Pittsburg, Penn., Trustee. References—Major-Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. James S. Negley, Pittsburg, Penn.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., bankers, Hagerstown; Updegraff & Sons, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney-General, Baltimore; C. F. Abbott, Esq., 20 P. O.-av., Baltimore; John H. Fowler, Esq.; W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bro., Exchange-place, Baltimore. Deeds of the above real estate, certified to by counsel, in the hands of the trustees. Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, general agent, stationer and printer, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York. And from C. S. Turnbull, ticket-office of St. James Hotel, Grand Hotel and Coleman House; Geo. J. Tyson, theatre ticket-office of Grand Central Hotel, Fifth-av. Hotel, Gilsey House and Hoffman House.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

DRY GOODS.

WILLISTON, KNIGHT & CO.,

74 and 76 Worth-St.
WILLISTON'S COMBED SEA ISLAND
TRADE "C.S.I." MARK.
SIX-CORD SPOOL THREAD,
200 YARDS AND ONE OUNCE.
SOLD BY THE LEADING JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway, } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., }
No. 610 6th-av., near 36th-st., }
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
For the convenience of residents in the upper portion of the City, we have established an office at No. 610 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.
We are prepared, as usual, to DYE, CLEANSE AND REFINISH every variety of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.
NOTE.—These are our only offices.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs, has a rare and beautiful assortment of India goods.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TURBIN HATS, ENGLISH Hats, Children's Hats, and School Hats, reduced prices; Dress Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, three doors above Bleecker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

GLENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, New-Hartford, Conn. Summer term will commence May 15. Unsurpassed location and advantages; charges very moderate. Circulars at No. 104 Broadway. Room No. 9.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., supplies schools with reliable teachers. All teachers wanting positions should have Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM PEET, } Executors, &c.
d2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Old-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1870.
GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., Executor.
d30-law6mF*

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal, of the best quality from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore. For sale by BORDEN & LOVELL, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING
Mr. W. S. GILBERT'S comedy, RANDALL'S THUMB,
Pronounced by PRESS AND PUBLIC
One of the very FINEST OF THE MODERN COMEDIES.
Characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. PECK, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
Synopsis of Scenery:
ACT I. GARDENS OF THE BEACHINGTON HOTEL, WITH SEA-COAST IN THE DISTANCE.
ACT II. THE CLUMP ROCKS, WITH VIEW OF THE SEA. THE RISE OF THE TIDE.
ACT III. GROUNDS AND HOUSE AT BEACHINGTON. THE VILLAIN UNMASKED, AND A CLEAR FIELD FOR REGINALD.
SATURDAY, MAY 13, RANDALL'S THUMB MATINEE.
Carriages for the evening performance may be ordered at 10:40 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY, MAY 13,
RANDALL'S THUMB
MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.
Shakespeare's grand Romantic Play of the WINTER'S TALE.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT, LEONTES.
MR. MARK SMITH, AUTOLYCUS,
with a strong distribution of the rest of the characters. Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SECOND WINTER'S TALE MATINEE On Saturday, May 13, at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. Mr. FRANK S. CHANFRAU in an INTENSELY NEW AMERICAN DRAMA of life and adventure in the South-west, entitled KIT; Or, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
KIT REDDING......Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU
The piece presented with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, STIRRING MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and a GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
General admission, 75 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Admission......30 cents
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
Production of F. G. Maeder's new three-act drama of
HELP. Written expressly for HELP.
HELP. Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY. HELP.
HELP. Three distinct dialects. HELP.
HELP. German, Irish, Ethiopian. HELP.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

Nos. 45 and 47 BOWERY. FRIDAY, May 12, grand opera, for the last time in this season, L'AFRICAINE, with LOUISE LICHTMAY in her great role as SELICA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Summer Nights Concerts. Grand gala opening. MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15, THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
Admission, 50 cents; package of 12 tickets, $4. JOHN KOCH & BROS., Proprietors.
Tickets now for sale at Schirmer's, Schuberth's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Central Park Garden.

MRS. MACREADY

AND HER PUPIL, ALFRED J. KNIGHT. STEINWAY HALL, TO-NIGHT.

LECTURES.

DR. O'LEARY COMMENCES A COURSE of popular lectures on the *Laws of Life, Health, Strength, and Beauty*, at Apollo Hall, MONDAY EVENING, May 15, illustrated with his unrivaled collection of manikins, specimens, &c., by all odds the finest ever exhibited in this country. These lectures are of special interest to ladies, to wives and mothers, and to the young of both sexes, as they teach, in an interesting manner, how to preserve health and beauty of body to good old age. Admission to first lecture free. Dr. O'LEARY will not be at his office, No. 11 Clinton-place, till May 12.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 3, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of members and the election of directors of this institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 16, at 3 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which the members are particularly invited to witness. Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st. The train leaving 30th-st. at 1½ o'clock will stop at the grounds of the Institution.
CHARLES A. STODDARD, Secretary pro tem.

THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE DAN. SYMONS will please meet at the office of Mr. H. Stiner, No. 18 West 10th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., SUNDAY, the 14th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for a complimentary benefit in aid of his widow and son.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

BACON & KARR, (LATE RAVEN & BACON,) piano-forte manufacturers, are now offering their elegant pianos at extraordinary bargains. WAREROOMS, NO. 255 GREENE-ST., NEAR 8TH-ST.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 166 4th-av.)

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steam-boat ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	1 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th	2 P. M.	Friday, 12th	11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	3 P. M.	Monday, 15th	12:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 17th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 17th	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 18th	3 P. M.	Thursday, 18th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 19th	3 P. M.	Friday, 19th	7:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY and Troy steamers Pier No. 39 North River, one block below Desbrosses-st., Jersey Ferry; passage only 50 cents, connecting with railroads for the West and North every evening (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; returning leave Albany on arrival of evening trains.
"The old popular long-established evening line."

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 midnight, Sundays excepted.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 2:30, and 27th-st. at 2:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
5:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily).
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 2:25 and 6:40 P. M. Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M. Sing Sing trains.
6:30, [illegible], 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:30, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M. Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
New-York, Dec. 5, 1870.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Addresses Concerning Woman's Rights, Temperance and Religion.

The Council of Congregationalists—Educational Societies—The Total Abstinence Idea—Doing Good to the Afflicted—The Ladies and the Ballot.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the National Woman Suffrage Convention—Addresses by Mrs. I. Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Stanton, Victoria Woodhull, Mrs. Dr. Walker, and Others.

The National Woman Suffrage Convention met at Apollo Hall, yesterday, and was numerously attended, the majority of those present being ladies.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker presided. She urged every woman to vote or attempt to vote at every State and Federal election under the provisions of the act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. She deprecated the fear which some women had of going to the polls. After asking for subscriptions to pay for printing, she introduced the speaker of the day, Mrs. Stanton.

MRS. STANTON'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Stanton said: The two great nations in the world today still in the act of growth are Russia and America. All the other nations of the globe have reached the acme of their power and some are hastening to their downfall, because they are based on the old feudal idea that might makes right. There is but one safe and stable basis of national life; that is the equality of all the citizens. Ignorance, poverty and vice from every part of the globe are flocking here, and all this mighty multitude are to be educated into the rights and responsibilities of self-government. It is to be accomplished by the slow, sure process of education. It is folly to talk of self-government where the people are led by a few wily politicians. Wise thinkers are today considering the future of this nation and the probabilities of our children realizing what our fathers proposed, a government in which all citizens shall be free and equal. Equality must be the foundation of all true government, based on a great fact in human nature. We have not tried it yet, but are slowly struggling toward that idea. The world is done with royalty and aristocracy. The industrial forces are everywhere organizing. Science and labor in the workshops of nature are today plying the sceptres that must soon rule the world. The dangers many apprehend from the bribery and corruption of our caucuses and cabals by which an imbecile Buchanan may be foisted upon the country today, and to-morrow a stolid Grant, are lamentable enough, but the fact that all this political infidelity is known, ridiculed, condemned, spurned by the masses, that the popular protests keep pace with the frauds, is evidence that the recuperative virtue of the people is strong enough to resist and right these incidental evils in the nation's transition to higher freedom. What we need to meet the responsibilities of self-government is the scientific education of the people. It is as dangerous to trust the interests of a nation in the hands of ignorant rulers as to turn children loose in a laboratory to compound chemicals and generate gases, the result in the one case would be burnt fingers and disgusting odors, in the other heavy taxes, protective tariffs, a rotten banking system, high rates of interest, a financial crash every ten years, justice bought and sold in the market-place, bribery and corruption in the courts and every department of Government, drunkenness and licentiousness licensed by the State, war and a national debt, wealth and gaunt poverty side by side in our streets, a living contradiction of our theory of equality. When a Vanderbilt can make $20,000,000 in a day, when a Gould and Fisk can run an Erie Railroad for years without a dividend, and the stockholders are powerless in our Courts because the judges are bought up, it is time for the people to look into our financial and banking systems, and into the kind of stuff of which our judicial, executive and legislative officers are made. It is owing to ignorance and indifference of the people that representative government in this country has become the rule of a privileged few at the expense of the many. To prevent this, let every State so amend her Constitution as to leave all local offices, and legislative, as far as possible, in the hands of the people of the several townships, counties and districts of the State, submitting all State and national acts to their ratification. The President should be chosen by popular suffrage and not by the present cumbersome mode of the Electoral College. Senators in Congress should be chosen by the people directly, not by the legislators of their several States. Postmasters and other functionaries should be elected by the people, thus stripping the President of a power which enables him to make cowards and knaves of politicians all over the Union. By abolishing caucuses, and encouraging self-nominations, and reviving the old plan of making popular requisitions upon distinguished citizens to stand as candidates, and then by compelling all aspirants to office to face one another in open debate, mediocrity would soon slink away, ignorance speedily drop to its level, corruption shrink before its own exposure, while the State would secure lofty talents, pure attainments and spotless integrity in its chosen rulers. Let us look at the results of the alternate domination of the two great parties in this Republic. For nearly fifty years before the advent of the Republican Party the Democrats, with here and there a brief interregnum, ruled the nation. The two prime articles in their creed were individual equality and anti-monopoly—and yet throughout their entire career they fostered and protected chattel slavery. The Republicans organized their party in 1854—during the seven years they were pushing upward from a minority to a majority, inspired by the noble purpose of prostrating the slave power. When Lincoln fell, the Republican regime gave us Andy Johnson, who convulsed the country for four years, and only escaped impeachment by bribery, and now we have Grant, who is determined to make all men bow to him. So far from regarding himself as the servant of the people, he requires the sovereign people to serve him. He will leave the White House rich and infamous. [Hisses and cheers.]

Mrs. Stanton—The hisses are, no doubt, from Democrats; the Republicans allow liberty of speech.

A Voice—No, the hisses are from Republicans. [Cheers.] Our institutions cannot endure the strain of another Presidential term of the corruption and misrule we are suffering today. The Democratic Party died with slavery, the Republican Party has done its work, let it now be gathered to its fathers. As Mr. Butler, Mr. Riddle, and many distinguished Senators have lately declared that the women of the Republic already have the right to vote under the Federal Constitution, we shall probably have a word in the selection of the next President. I for one would not have Gen. Grant, a military chieftain, in the White House; it is not in harmony with the idea of self-government. No President should be allowed to serve more than one term. After alluding to the present state of France, the speaker continued: Let us consider the reforms in our churches. If the Church would hold her influence with the coming generation she must keep pace with the spirit of the age and substitute moral science for forms, dogmas and abstractions. The Church will never do its part toward building up a true republic until it is homogeneous in its teaching of moral truths. Mrs. Stanton next condemned the management of the prisons, and called for a reformation in that department. The instinct of every generous soul should rebel against the present treatment of prisoners. She next demanded a change in our educational system, which should be unsectarian. She was not an advocate for the Bible being read in the public schools. She would establish republican principles in the household, and allow servants a voice in its management.

Miss Susan B. Anthony read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as women are counted in the basis of representation, subjected to taxation and punishment for crime, permitted to pre-empt lands, own property in American vessels, and take passports abroad, under the Federal Constitution, they are citizens, and as under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments the specified right of all citizens to vote is plainly declared, we demand of Congress a law that shall secure to woman this fundamental right.

Resolved, That the basis of order is freedom from bondage, not indeed of such "order" as reigned in Warsaw, which grew out of the bondage, but of such order as reigns in heaven, which grows out of that developed manhood and womanhood, in which each becomes "a law unto himself."

Resolved, That freedom is a principle, and that as such it may be trusted to ultimate in harmonious social, as in America it is trusted to ultimate in harmonious and beneficent political results; that it has not hitherto been adequately trusted in the social domain, and that the woman movement means no less than the complete social as well as the political enfranchisement of mankind.

Resolved, That the evils, sufferings and disabilities of the women as well as of men are social still more than they are political, and that a statement of woman's rights which ignores the right of self-ownership is insufficient to meet the demand, and is ceasing to enlist the enthusiasm and even the common interest of the most intelligent portion of the community.

During the reading of the resolutions Miss Anthony was requested to read a little louder. A gentleman near the platform offered his services as a reader, which was indignantly declined. Miss Anthony said it was another piece of man's presumption in imagining that he could read louder than a woman. She begged to inform the gentleman that she could speak as loud as any man. [Loud cheers.]

Victoria Woodhull next addressed the Convention. She said they would try the question of woman suffrage in the Courts; if they failed there, they would seek redress from Congress. If the country be ruled for the next twenty as bad as it was in the last twenty years, liberty will be lost. The Republican Party did great work for the country, and made the name of slavery obsolete; but the recent grants of large tracts of land to railway companies was utterly inexplicable, and made her faith in the Republican Party less. They were sure to the Democratic Party, who were responsible for the late war. She expected nothing better from them than from the Republicans. When the Democrats have the power they use it for their own aggrandizement. It would be suicidal to attach themselves to either party; they should assume a politic attitude for equality and justice. Women had the same human right to govern themselves as men had, and they should not submit to be robbed and taxed, as taxation without representation was tyranny. The constitution should declare all persons citizens with a right to vote. It was unwarrantable tyranny and despotism to deprive women of the franchise. They must have their rights, they will not give them up, and if Congress refuses, they must adopt other means—to plant a government of righteousness instead of the Government imposed upon them without their consent. They will establish a higher and more scientific development of the ideal government, and equality and fraternity will be inaugurated. She was charged with being influenced with unpardonable ambition, in announcing herself as a candidate for the next Presidency. She had no ambition; all that she had done was done for the sake of humanity. Had she wished for the Presidential chair, she would have acted differently. Congress should be compelled to pass such laws as would enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. Riddle, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, and Mrs. Dr. Hallock made short addresses in support of the resolutions.

Susan B. Anthony presided at the evening session, which was well attended. She introduced Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, who said the question of constitutional right was not the question of this age, but of all ages. The question was which should rule in the future, the material or spiritual. They had taken a fancy to rock the cradle of State, and to set mothers and grandmothers to rock the cradle of liberty. Self-government stared every young woman in the face as the great problem of her life. She, the speaker, did not approve of compulsory education, as the mother had the first right to say whether her child should be taught or not. As to the social evil, who, she asked, was more fitted to touch that subject than women? The Police system required reformation. She would have female Police in the barracks to treat unfortunate female prisoners with kindness and sympathy. If intelligence were the test of voting, they would have ten barren votes to the one now cast, but she was for placing the ballot in the hands of every man; it was the only protection against anarchy. The South needed ballots more than bullets, as men without the ballots, if not ready for violence themselves, wink at it in others. Amnesty was the cure for the South. In continuation she said: Shame on the sons if they permit their mothers to fight the battle of enfranchisement alone. Let them rise in their might and the battle is already won. [Cheers.]

Miss Minnie C. Swayze, lately Professor of Belles Lettres at Vassar College, next addressed the meeting eloquently, reviewing the history of prominent women in all ages, after which the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Anniversary of the National Temperance Society—Report for the Year—Election of Officers—Addresses.

The annual business meeting of the National Temperance Society and Publication House was held yesterday at the general office, No. 58 Reade-street, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, the President, in the chair. The annual report of the Board of Managers was read by Rev. J. N. Stearns, Secretary and Publishing Agent. It stated that the cause had received additional and valuable support from the press, platform, and pulpit, and such aid had materially advanced its interests. Thirty new publications have been issued, nine being adapted for Sunday-school libraries.

The Society during the last twelve months has printed 27,606,846 pages, making a total of 106,519,700 since the organization of the Society; 1,460,309 copies of *The Youth's Temperance Banner*, and 117,880 of *The National Temperance Advocate*, have been printed during the year. The receipts of the year have been $53,945 97. Total expenses in all departments, $53,174 64; treasury overdrawn last year, $228 10; treasury overdrawn this year, $50 17; $27,260 90 have been expended for stereotyping, engraving and literary labor since the Society was organized. The present indebtedness is about $5,000. During the last five years the Society has stereotyped and published 44 bound volumes, and over 160 tracts and pamphlets.

Grateful allusion is made to the efforts of leading clergymen in speaking and writing for the cause, and to the removal of the general offices to commodious and pleasant quarters at No. 58 Reade-street.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge was elected President; J. N. Stearns, Secretary, and T. T. Sheffield, Treasurer. A list of Vice-Presidents and Managers was chosen.

Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Dunn were unanimously elected delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly, which meets at Chicago, May 19, 1871. They were also made a committee to hold public meetings in aid of the temperance cause during that session. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, who sails for Europe on the 3d of June, was delegated to represent the Society abroad. A vote of thanks was given to the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of their hall for public meetings. The session was then adjourned.

The public anniversary meeting was held at Association Hall in the evening. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge presided and opened the exercises with the remark that a review of the sixth year of the Society's existence showed most gratifying progress. The public mind needed scientific facts and figures to show the real situation of the evil, and the Society were working to give these facts. He then gave a brief review of the early struggles of the organization. At present they have a fund of $20,000. About fifty volumes of the publications, beautifully bound, were displayed on the stage. Many more are in manuscript, ready, as soon as means are obtained, for publication. If the Churches would only look at the question in its true light there would be no lack of money to carry on the work.

Rev. W. H. Taylor, of Greenpoint, read the twenty-third chapter of Proverbs, and offered a fervent prayer.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., said that this Metropolis—really the heart of the nation—is today ruled by dram-shops and decanters, as the South was by slavery. The sceptre of politics is a toddy-stick. It is a simple, patent fact. The streets are patrolled by thousands of policemen, three-quarters of whom could be dispensed with to-morrow if the grog-shops were closed. Blackwell's Island is filled with exiles from the rum-shops. All places in social and political life are honeycombed with this great social cancer, underlying the whole mass of pollution and crime. The speakers at the great meeting at Cooper Institute for political reform, hardly touched the root of the evil, which is intemperance. A dignified weekly paper—the *Nation*, (I will give it the benefit of this advertisement)—has been pleased to speak of the advocates of the temperance cause as "unscrupulous speakers." [The article was here read.] There is a chance to do some missionary work with those editors. Who are the men that have labored in this cause for years past? Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, United States Senator Wilson, Dr. John Hall, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, Hon. Neal Dow, Ex-Gov. Buckingham, and others. Are these unscrupulous speakers? He concluded with an eloquent defense of these gentlemen, and an excoriating criticism of the course of the *Nation*.

Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Philadelphia, said he was sorry that the temperance cause was a failure. For no reform can there be so much said. Science is now in its favor, and the word of God is on that side. [He here gave ample statistics of the evil in Philadelphia, where there are thirty-two miles of grog-shops.] The Presbyterians labored to raise a $500,000 memorial fund. Philadelphia spent $15,000,000 annually for rum. Negation will not do for Christians in this matter. They must fight it to the death. He closed with a fervent exhortation to his hearers to battle against the evil.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge, of Brooklyn, said that it was time that temperance people went home. He felt like the traveling Methodist preacher who, seeing the audience go out, said he did not like to preach to a traveling audience. This is a grand occasion. New-York, with all its iniquities, was a great City for its charities. All should pray to God and have a good time, and all hell would tremble, and all the grog-shops, from Nova Scotia to Terra del Fuego would howl while we have a good time. Cold water is good for the constitution. It gives no gout to the toes, no redness to the eyes, does not make men interview the lamp-post at midnight, does not make respectable men inspectors of gutters. The speaker concluded with a humorous and impressive synopsis of the manifold evils of intemperance, urging every one, especially Christians, to unite against it. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Hallock, and the large audience dispersed.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Report—Progress of the Society.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the American Bible Society was held, yesterday, in Association Hall, and was well attended. James Lenox, Esq., presided.

Rev. John O. Fiske, of Bath, Me.; Rev. Dr. Kingston Godhard, Staten Island; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Runyon, Rev. Dr. Cyrus D. Foss and Rev. Dr. G. W. Heacock addressed the meeting in support of the following resolutions, which were passed:

Resolved, That progress in knowledge and science can never supersede the necessity of reading and believing God's Holy Word.

Resolved, That the Bible, as God's Voice to erring men however much it is hated by the godless and perverted by the heretic, should be loved by the Christian, and widely dispensed by the Church.

Resolved, That since the moral culture of the masses is essential to the vitality of our institutions, it is the dictate of political wisdom, no less than of religious duty, to provide for supplying the Bible to the people.

Resolved, That we recognize, with devout thanksgiving to God, the ever-increasing manifestation of the essential harmony between science and revelation.

Resolved, That the encouragements to hope for the final and universal triumph of the truths of the Bible were never greater than in this age.

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year to have been $729,484 70, including $404,886 72 for Bibles and Testaments, $30,416 34 from the building fund, $101,078 82 from legacies, $169,459 85 from donations, and $10,450 99 from sundry items. The expenditure was $651,136 31. The sum necessary to meet the outstanding engagements of the Society is estimated at $70,000.

The gratuitous work of the year amounted in value to $234,302, of which $60,446 were expended for the foreign field.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Eighteenth Annual Reunion—Reports and Addresses.

The eighteenth annual social reunion of the American Congregational Churches took place yesterday in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The afternoon was devoted to the discussion and settlement of business affairs, Alfred J. Barnes presiding. The Treasurer, Mr. Israel Minor, read his annual report, by which it appears that at the beginning of the past year there were $1,802 60 in the treasury, to which, during the year, receipts amounting to $60,560 60 were added, making a total of $62,469 87. The expenditures in general amounted to $62,806 39, leaving a balance in the treasury of $2,663 48. There are, however, $1,387 in excess of the money on hand to the assistance of needful churches. Mr. H. C. Bowen and James W. Elwell being appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, submitted the names of the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected:

President—Rev. W. J. Budington, of Brooklyn. Vice-Presidents—Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., New-York; Alfred S. Barnes, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon Bradford R. Wood, Albany, N. Y.; Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.; Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Norwich, Conn.; Rev. Edwards A. Park, D. D., Andover, Mass.; Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., Williamstown, Mass.; Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy, Boston, Mass.; Rev. J. M. Manning, D. D., Boston, Mass.; Hon. Emory Washburn, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. Reuben A. Chapman, LL. D., Monson, Mass.; Rev. John O. Fiske, D. D., Bath, Me.; Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D., Concord, N. H.; Rev. H. D. Kitchell, D. D., Middlebury, Vt.; Hon. John B. Page, Rutland, Vt.; Hon. Amos C. Barstow, Providence, R. I.; Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D. D., Jacksonville, Ill.; S. B. Gookins, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Julius A. Reed, Davenport, Iowa; Rev. George F. Magoun, D. D., Grinnell, Iowa; Rev. Truman M. Post, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Andrew L. Stone, D. D., San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. Samuel Wolcott, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. C. W. Wallace, Manchester, N. H.; Trustees—Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, D. D., Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., Rev. Christopher Cushing, Henry C. Bowen, Esq., Alfred S. Barnes, Esq., James W. Elwell, Esq., N. A. Calkins, Esq., William Allen, Esq., Samuel Holmes, Esq., Robert D. Benedict, Esq., J. B. Hutchinson, Esq., Rev. George B. Bacon, Rev. C. H. Everest, S. Nelson Davis, Esq., A. S. Hatch, Esq., James H. Storrs, Esq., Wm. Henry Smith, Esq., Dwight Johnson, Esq., Rev. G. B. Willcox, Rev. H. M. Scudder.

The meeting then adjourned till the evening.

At the meeting in the evening the auditorium of the Academy was completely filled by one of the finest audiences ever assembled in the City. On the platform were eminent representatives from most of the religious denominations in the country. Dr. W. J. Budington presided. After some excellent music by Dodworth's Band and the rendering of a song by a chorus of male voices, under the direction of Mr. Henry Camp, the regular business of the evening was inaugurated by a statement by the Secretary of the Union, Rev. Ray Palmer, concerning the work that the organization had done since its organization. This statement, however, differed in few respects from that of the Treasurer.

Dr. Budington said he believed the Union, during the eighteen years of its existence, had done much to bind this country together in the bonds of brotherhood, and had thereby done enough to make the prospects of the country brighter than before. We have, however, said he, still one great problem to solve, one that in some respects is even more momentous than that of slavery; that is the fraud that now sits in high places, and, in company with misapplied wealth, threatens to engulf the country. Every country, it has been said, has its price, and the question now for us to determine is whether this land, for which our fathers and sons bled, is to be sold. Sixty million dollars are being raised to carry the next election and place villains in power. Have we the hearts to stand up against this threatened fraud as we did against the serried ranks of the rebellion; if we have, all will be well; if not, like the Roman republic of other days, we must sink into a grave dug by our own despicable love for gold. After glancing at the present unhappy condition of France, and attributing the evils that have befallen that country to the lack of an intelligent Protestantism, he concluded by saying that our only refuge lies in an enlightened Christianity, and that can only be brought about by the extension of the hand of brotherhood to all Christians desirous of advancing the work of the Master.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, D. D., was next introduced, and after having stated that he was a good, sound Baptist, and therefore a believer in the dogma that most of God's freight went by water, he said that his religious creed was like his political creed, brief and electric. The truth of the matter is, we have too much creed and denomination, and too little religion. Where our soldiers trod during the war, fertile fields are now visible, and where theological champions struggled against each other we must have peace and Christian fruit. The fences want to be taken down, or at least so much lowered that we shall be able to shake hands across them. Even to the English must our brotherhood extend—that is if they settle the *Alabama* claims to our satisfaction. Love must be the motive power in future action, and churches, if they would successfully meet and confuse the devil in society, must not, as they have in the past, look for the points on which they disagree so much as for those on which they are at one. Like a grand army drafted from different states, all marching under one banner to the same music, must Christians assemble and strike for the success of the cause dear alike to the hearts of them all.

Rev. H. M. Scudder followed in the same strain. He hoped the time would come when Christians would, at least, show as much forbearance toward each other as do the members of Barnum's happy family. Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., and Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, of Liverpool, also spoke to the same purport, after which the benediction was pronounced and the meeting adjourned.

Annual Reception of the Magdalen Benevolent Society.

The Magdalen Benevolent Society held their thirty-eighth anniversary, yesterday, at the Retreat, in Eighty-eighth-street. The Treasurer's report was read by Mr. Fanning, showing that the receipts of the year had exceeded the expenditures by $1,888 83. Toward the fund of $10,000 which is to be collected for the permanent support of a chaplaincy for the institution, $8,200 had been contributed, leaving $18 to be collected. The Chaplain of the Institution, Rev. Mr. Darling, then read his report for the year. At the last anniversary, there were 42 inmates in the Asylum, and to this number there have been since added 146. During the year, 37 have been placed at service in private families, 31 were restored to their friends, 58 were discharged at their own request, 13 left without permission, 2 were expelled, 10 were transferred to the hospital and 1 died. A female missionary has been employed by a Christian lady to visit our prisons, hospitals and work-house to prevent the return of youthful wanderers to their former abodes of infamy, and to induce them to repair to the Asylum. Forty-eight have been rescued through her agency. Within the last thirty-five years the names of more than 3,000 inmates have been registered, more than 600 have been employed in private families, more than 400 have returned to their relatives, 400 have left at their own request, to seek their own support, 300 weary of restraint have left without permission, 109 have been expelled, 300 have been temporarily transferred to hospitals, 24 have united with evangelical churches, 20 have been married and 41 have deceased. The inmates have been daily employed in pursuits calculated to fit them for outside usefulness. The school has been in efficient operation, religious services have been held each Sunday, and reading of the Bible every day has been required. Eloquent addresses were made by Rev. William Taylor, of Liverpool, and by Dr. E. S. Robinson, recently of the American Chapel in Paris, and the guests numbering about 100, most of whom were ladies, then withdrew from the Chapel and partook of a lunch, which was spread in the large basement. On their return, the inmates of the Home filed into the chapel, two by two, singing a procession hymn, and entertained the visitors for some time with a succession of well-rendered songs.

New-York Institution for the Blind.

Last evening the friends and patrons of the New-York Institution for the Blind met at Steinway Hall to witness the anniversary exhibition. It consisted of an entertainment, partly musical and partly in the nature of a viva voce examination of the pupils, and in both these features was a decided success. The audience was very large, and it was quite evident that the effort on the part of the interesting, though afflicted performers, to please their friends was highly appreciated by every one present.

The proceedings were commenced with prayer, after which the whole body of the pupils present, apparently about 100, joined in singing the chorus "Oh! Hail Us, Ye Free." This they did with very fine effect, as also, during the evening, other very beautiful songs, in which the pleasing harmony of the voices and the most accurate time observed, without a single discord in time or tune, were very noticeable. Indeed, this wonderful appreciation of musical tone and harmony, evidencing a perfect ear, and the keenest perception of what was required of each performer, without the aid of the visual sense, or of any apparent leadership, was one of the most remarkable features of the evening. Miss Caroline Strominger was encored in Haydn's magnificent solo from "The Creation," "With Verdure Clad;" and Miss Sarah Livingston and Miss Catharine Schain sang with spirited effect the duet, by Bordise,

"Awake, awake! fair Venice now is smiling."

Indeed, where all the performances were rendered with so much judgment and taste, it were almost invidious to single out any special instances. Miss Homer and Messrs. Morat, Nelsar, Parat, Shourds, Dagner, Mahoney, Maxwell, McMee, Musecht and Anderson were the other vocalists and performers during the evening, and Mr. Theodore Thomas officiated as musical director.

As to the other portions of the entertainment, they reflected the utmost credit both upon teachers and taught. The exercises in mental arithmetic were wonderful, and the geographical exercises and reading from raised characters showed marvelous proficiency.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan on the body of John H. M. Hardy, aged seven, who was killed on Monday through being run over by a truck at the corner of Charlton and Greenwich streets. The testimony showed that the horses attached to the truck took fright at the passage of a dummy and car over the Elevated Railroad, and became unmanageable. The boy tried to cross the street in front of the truck and was knocked down. Michael Melio, the driver, who was arrested, was discharged from custody as the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

During Tuesday and Wednesday last the armory of the Eleventh Regiment, corner of Delancey and Chrystie streets, was robbed of nearly 100 pigeons. Last evening Herman Engle kept watch for the thieves and saw Geo. Thorn, aged twelve, of No. 187 Elizabeth-street, and Chas. Schien, aged thirteen, on the roof of No. 26, adjoining. He immediately drew a pistol and fired, the bullet passing through the legs of Thorn, who was taken to the Spring-street Police Station for treatment. Engle was arrested by Officer Kelly, and locked up in the Eldridge-street Police Station for examination before Judge Scott, today, at Essex Market Court.

Another death has resulted from the kerosene oil burning accident of Saturday last, at No. 179 Greenwich-street. Mrs. Barbara Brady, the widow, aunt of Mrs. Bridget Hughes, whose death has already been recorded, attempted to assist in extinguishing the flames, and was so very badly burned as to necessitate her removal to the Centre-street Hospital, where she died yesterday afternoon. She was sixty-five years of age.

The Magnus Gross Association, named in honor of Hon. Magnus Gross, celebrated the opening of its new rooms, at No. 200 Third-avenue, by a fine dinner, last evening. Coroner G. N. Herrman presided. The toasts were responded to by Mr. John Landesman, Mr. Gross, Mr. Ottendorfer, Mr. Josiah Carpenter, Dr. Philip Merkle and Mr. John H. Harnett.

The appearance of a small silver-gray fox on the corner of Grand-street yesterday, afforded the boys in the Bowery an opportunity for a general hunt after the panting fugitive. Reynard glided between the crowding vehicles at the crossings, and succeeded in distancing his pursuers. He vanished down an alley near Sixth-street.

A quarrel occurred at about 8½ o'clock last evening, at No. 27 Washington-street, between Michael Flynn, Ann Lyons and Jane Murray. During the altercation Flynn beat both of the women badly on the head, inflicting severe injuries. He was arrested and locked up in the Church-street Police Station, where the women were cared for, and then taken to their homes.

The body of an unknown man, aged about forty years, five feet ten inches high, black hair, full beard, dressed in black sack coat and vest, checked pantaloons, white shirt and leather boots, was found yesterday in the North River, at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, and removed to the Morgue.

Sarah Judge, aged forty, was last evening severely burned on the body, in consequence of the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, at her residence, No. 428 East Eleventh-street. After being attended by Police Surgeon Hutchinson, she was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

Kyran Welsh, twenty years of age, of No. 510 West Twenty-fifth-street, was assaulted at an early hour yesterday morning, at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, and received a serious stab-wound in the left side. The assailant has not been arrested.

The inauguration of the telegraphers' statue of Prof. Morse, in Central Park, New-York, has been finally fixed to take place on Saturday, June 10, at 4 P. M. It was found impossible to complete it by the 24th inst., as proposed.

A meeting of the members of the Mercantile Library Association who desire to protest against the disgraceful proceeding of the late annual meeting, has been called to meet to-night at 8 P. M., at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street.

The testimony in the matter of the contested will of Elvira I. Noe, deceased, was concluded yesterday before the Surrogate, and the final argument in the case will be heard on the 19th inst.

Hon. Lewis Baker, President of the West Virginia Senate, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

Ground will be broken for Rev. J. Hyatt Smith's new tabernacle about the 1st of next month. His new book, *The Open Door*, is now running through a second edition. This fact is largely due to the loud-mouthed opposition of the writer's enemies.

The rope-walk of Mr. Laurence, at the corner of McKibben-street and Bushwick-avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent of $6,000 yesterday morning. It was caused by spontaneous combustion. Fully insured. In the afternoon of yesterday fire broke out in the residence of John Lewis, at No. 34 Fourth-place, causing a damage of $1,500. The flames originated in a defective flue. Insured in the Corn Exchange Insurance Company.

Several of the officers attached to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals made a raid yesterday morning on the drivers of milk wagons in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry, who, it is known, are accustomed to beat their horses unmercifully in order to compel them to draw their burdens from the ferry to the landing-boats. No arrests were made, but several of the drivers were frightened by threatened prosecution.

Sergt. Masterson, of the Third Precinct, yesterday captured a lunatic named Frank White, who had escaped from the hospital at Flatbush, on Wednesday night, where he had been confined with the small-pox. The Sergeant brought the patient to the Police Head-quarters, but there being no one there desirous of his acquaintance he was handed over to the city undertaker, who conducted him safely back to the hospital.

The Board of Estimate for Kings County, created by the last Legislature, met and organized yesterday by the election of W. J. Osborne, Supervisor at large, as Chairman. The clerk was instructed to notify the heads of the various departments of this fact, and request them to send in an estimate of the amount of money that will be required to defray their expenses for the ensuing year.

Public School No. 15 will give an exhibition of the intermediate department, at the Academy of Music, this evening. It numbers 1,600 scholars, and will present a very enjoyable entertainment. The primary buds will be there.

NEW-JERSEY.

The corner-stone of a new Reformed Church was laid at Linden on Wednesday afternoon. Drs. Taylor and West, of Newark, and Ex-Chancellor Ferris, of New-York, officiated. The building is to be frame, surmounted by a spire 125 feet high, and will cost $15,000. It is to be included in the newly-formed Classis of Newark.

Last evening a destructive fire occurred in New-Brunswick, which caused a serious loss to N. H. Dudley & Co., of No. 53 Warren-street, New-York. The pickle and fruit-preserving establishment of this company, situated in East New-Brunswick, was totally destroyed. Strong suspicions are entertained that the conflagration is the work of an incendiary. The loss is between $25,000 and $30,000.

An old lady named Webster was crossing the track of the New-Jersey Railroad at Mount Pleasant Park, yesterday, when she was overtaken by a train, the locomotive of which slightly struck her and she rolled down the declivity, which is steep at this place. Though severely bruised, she is not considered fatally injured.

E. Hall, who is in custody of the Jersey City authorities awaiting his removal to Rochester on a charge of forging bonds of that city, was brought before the Hudson County Supreme Court yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, but the Court postponed the hearing of the argument for a discharge until today.

James Gray attempted suicide in the Jersey City Prison yesterday by stabbing himself with a pair of scissors in the stomach. He was discovered before he had inflicted serious injuries on himself, and removed to the hospital. He had been drinking the night previous.

The newly-elected Morris County Board of Freeholders organized on Wednesday, electing Mr. E. E. Willis, of Boonton, Director. A resolution to expend $35,000 for county purposes was passed. This is an increase over last year of $15,000.

One hundred dollars reward is offered for knowledge of the whereabouts of Thomas Maloney, of Morris-street, Jersey City. Maloney was last seen in Newark on May 4.

The unknown man who was killed on the Morris and Essex Road, near Bloomfield, on Saturday, has been buried by the county authorities, the body not having been recognized.

Balthus Bunner, a Switzer, was drowned in Splitrock Pond, Morris County, on Monday, by the capsizing of a boat in which he was crossing the pond.

The Germans of Newark have organized a Young Men's Christian Association. It will be connected with the older organization. Sixty young men have joined.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, May 11.—The United States steamer *Wachusett*, fitting out at New-York, will sail for Europe in June. Her officers have all been ordered to report by the first of that month. Charles H. Cushman is to be her commander. Chaplain George H. Crawford has been ordered to the *Severn*.

Advices from the United States steamer *Lancaster*, flag-ship of the South Atlantic Fleet, under Admiral Lanman, have been received to March 23, 1871. The vessel was then at Montevideo, South America. The sloop *Portsmouth*, of the same squadron, has also been heard from, on March 30, then at sea.

The daily order from the War Department authorizes the discharge of a number of enlisted men, and preparations are making to muster out about 4,000 before the 1st of July, in accordance with the act of July 15, 1870, which authorizes and directs the President to reduce the number of enlisted men in the army to 30,000 by the 15th of July, and provides that thereafter the number shall not be larger than that unless otherwise authorized by law. To provide for the reduction, company commanders have been directed to report to their regimental commanders the names of all indifferent soldiers who ought to be discharged for the good of the service. Department commanders have been directed to issue the necessary orders for such discharge before the 30th of June.

[Advertisement.]

Intellectual Murderers.—That there are intellectual murderers Ruloff is a proof. But how a man of intellect, with a perfect chapeau upon his head, purchased from the emporium of Knox, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, can do a criminal or ungentlemanly act, passes comprehension. Hence the Knox Hat becomes a cheap and elegant preventive of crime and violence.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Columbia	May 13	New-York	Glasgow.
France	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	May 13	New-York	Bremen.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 10½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 12:20 P. M. ... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 12 M. ... For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

May 11—*In steam-ship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.*—Joseph Rogers, Joshua Wright, C. Mann, M. J. Moyle, Mrs. Snow and child, Sister Cecilia, Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar, Miss J. Wood, Miss Chittenden and maid.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 4:48 | Sun sets ... 7:07 | Moon rises ... 1:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ... 2:27 | Gov. Island ... 3:16 | Hell Gate ... 4:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Bremen, (N. G.,) Lodewigs, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Venus, Grumley, Philadelphia; Vesper, Jones, Chester, Penn., A. Abbott; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick.

Ship Annie Gray, (Br.,) Moore, London, Arkell & Tufts.

Barks Nuova Virginia, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Gloucester, Jas. Robinson & Co.; Cienfuegos, Allen, Columbia Falls, Thompson & Hunter.

Brigs Union Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Timothy Field, Emerson, Bucksport, B. P. Sherman & Co.; Ellen, (Br.,) Kerr, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. Margie McFadden, Santa Martha and Savanilla, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary H. Banks, Baker, St. Jago de Cuba and a market, Bentley, Miller & Co.; A. Dodd, Malada, Harbor Island, B. J. Wenberg; Walter Scott, (Br.,) Syphus, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Branscomb, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; General Banks, Woodbury, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Moonlight, Bradford, Calais, Me., John Boynton's Sons; Pointer, Baker, Providence; Hy. A. Faber, Bourman, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers; Billy Butts, Partridge, Bangor, B. J. Wenberg; Charles Hazard, Mack, Hartford, Rackett & Bro.

Canal-boat V. H. Burt, Waterman, Oswego, Nat. Transportation Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool April 29, Queenstown 29th and Halifax May 8, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. April 27, lat. 50 5, lon. 16 50, passed a National steamer bound E.; May 1, lat. 45 40, lon. 36 06, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; 4th, lat. 42 26, lon. 49 00, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 42 25, lon. 49 30, passed a large iceberg; 10th, lat. 41 02, lon. 67, passed an Inman steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow April 29 and Moville 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced fresh westerly gales the entire passage; April 31, lat. 54 27, lon. 14 20, passed steam-ship Nestorian, bound E.; May 1, lat. 54 26, lon. 21 52, passed steam-ship Australia, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Fah-Kee, Cooper, Bermuda May 4, with produce and passengers to Jones & Lough.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Ocean Pearl, (of Bristol, Eng.,) England, Cardiff 38 ds., with railroad-iron to order—vessel to Busk & Jevons. Came the northern passage, had westerly gales, and has been 14 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Jennie Armstrong, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to S. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Fornjot, (Norw.,) Molbach, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Wendt, Tetens & Bochmann—vessel to master. Has had fine weather.

Bark Alliance, (Norw.,) Larsen, Hartlepool Feb. 13, via Queenstown 38 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bochmann. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Magdala, (of St. John, N. B.,) Campbell, Nassau, via Long Island, Bahamas, 10 ds. with salt to F. J. Montell & Bartow, vessel to master. Left no vessels; May 8, lat. 29 20, lon. 74 19, passed a vessel's deck-house, painted white, which appeared to have been but a short time in the water.

Brig Erie, (of Boston,) Sears, Arecibo, P. R., 11 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co., vessel to Winchester & Towne. Sailed in company with brig James Hall, (Br.,) for Halifax; has been five ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Ambrose Light, (of Boston,) Higgins, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Walter Howes, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Mantanzas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig G. P. Sherwood, (of St. John, N. B.,) Frazier, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Navigator, (Fr.,) Rival, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Salinas, (of Barbados,) Lind, Para 19 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has had fine weather.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott. Sailed in co. with brig Potomac, for Baltimore; left no vessels; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Edward Burnett, (of Newburyport,) Pender, Para 16 ds., with rubber and nuts to C. Ludman & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Samuel McManemy, (of Portland,) Norvell, Zaza 15 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, (of Staten Island,) Beveridge, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to Douglass & Griffin. Has had squally weather the entire passage.

Schr. Hannah Little, (of Philadelphia,) Crawford, Pensacola 16 ds., with lumber to Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Clara, Montgomery, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Jas. K. Lawrence, (of Surry, Me.,) Torrey, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Lizzie Cochrane, (of Bangor,) Cochrane, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Nevada, (of Freeport,) Davis, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to master. Had moderate weather; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to New-York Paving Co.—vessel to H. P. Brown.

Schr. May Munroe, (of Rockland,) Hall, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Nadal & Ouchea—vessel to H. P. Brown. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to W. R. Hinman.

Schr. Evening Star, Smith, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Bryant, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. [illegible], Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Ackerson, Williams, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Hutchinson, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Louisa Thompson, Chapman, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. L. O. Chase, Kelly, Hardwich, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Presto, Drew, Machias, is anchored off Hart's Island.

Schr. E. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, is anchored off Hart's Island.

Schr. J. B. Austin, Davis, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Hannah D., Chase, Georgetown, with fish to R. Anderson.

Schr. [illegible], Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Alice, Beebe, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Ryder, [illegible], Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Spray, Patterson, Port Johnson, for Norwich.

Schr. James Fields, Flynn, Port Johnson, for Essex.

Schr. Como, Reynolds, Port Johnson, for Calais.

Schr. S. S. Lewis, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Plow Boy, Atkins, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Thomas Boos, Somers, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Virginia.

Schr. Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edward, Alexandria.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Garland, Lindsay, Bridgeport.

Schr. W. W. Wood, Mott, Horton's Point.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Nath. Shaler, Mayo, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Georgia, Fish, Providence.

Schr. Henrietta, Ryan, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Thomas Hull, Brown, Stonington.

Schr. Thomas Cooper, Sleeper, Newport.

Schr. Ida, Derring, Taunton.

Schr. John Goodspeed, Sears, Providence.

Schr. Sallie Merritt, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Marion, Baker, Stonington.

Schr. Celeste, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, Hartford.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.

Schr. Sarah B. Reed, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Emerald, Davis, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich.

Schr. J. V. Wellington, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Old Zack, Beebe, New-London.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Addie M. Strong, Crowell, Newport.

Schr. Millie Frank, Baker, Stony Brook.

Schr. Eleanor, Avery, Newport.

Schr. J. B. Morris, Claghorn, Boston.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, Alexandria.

SAILED—Steam-ships Bremen, for Bremen; Columbia, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah.

BELOW—Ship Canova, (Br.,) Blanco, from Newcastle, England, March 2.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 11.—The Cunard steam-ship Siberia sld. for Liverpool today with $300,000 in specie, 54 cabin and 80 steerage passengers.

Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; ship Tasmanian, from London; bark Carrie, Wyman, from Cienfuegos.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 10.—Arr. schrs. Nautilus, Bridgeport, Rockland; Pacific, New-York, Addison; L. A. Dannenhower, Philadelphia, Bangor; S. M. Tyler, do., Lynn; Gem and Samuel W. Brown, Rockland, New-York; Abbie Ingalls, Musquash, N. B., do.; Calvin, St. Andrews, N. B., do.; Rio, Machias, do.; Sea Foam, Bangor, do.; B. Strong, do., Norwich; Burmah, do., Providence; General Banks, Calais, do.; Anna E. Safford, Lynn, Philadelphia.

Passed by schrs. Earl and Boss, Ellsworth, Eddyville.

Sld. all vessels before reported, excepting schr. Martha Weeks.

Foreign Ports.

ARECIBO, P. R., May 1.—In port, brigs Susie J. Strout, for New-York, in 3 ds.; Eledona, (Br.,) for do., in 3 ds.; schr. John Bird, from Baltimore, disching.

PARA, April 25.—In port, schrs. Mary Bardell, for New-York, wtg.; Joe Kelly, hence disching; the brig Salinas, for New-York, sld. 3 ds. previous.

ZAZA, April 27.—In port, schr. Sophie Wilson, disching; J. W. Vanaman, wtg.

MAYAGUEZ, P. R., April 30.—In port, brigs Eugenia, for Boston, in 15 ds.; Abby Thaxter, from Machias, disching.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, May 11.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Deutschland, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York April 29, touched at Southampton yesterday and proceeded to Bremen.

The Anchor line steam-ship Britannia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York April 22, touched at Moville yesterday and proceeded to Glasgow.

The steam-ship Paraguay, Capt. Williams, from New-York April 22, arrived in the Thames yesterday.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
GENTS' AND BOYS'
SPRING SUITS,
NEW STYLES,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
NEW-YORK,
WILL FURNISH
STERLING SILVER
FORKS AND SPOONS
IN QUANTITY,
AT $1 75, GOLD, PER OUNCE.
THESE GOODS ARE PRONOUNCED SUPERIOR IN BEAUTY OF FINISH, AND GREATER IN VARIETY OF PATTERN, TO ANY TABLE-WARE MANUFACTURED.
A LARGE STOCK OF
WEDDING SILVER
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
Seven Per Cent. Gold
LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
The Road upon which these Bonds are issued will form, when constructed, one of the most important links in the railway system of the North-west. It commences at Tomah and extends across the State of Wisconsin to St. Paul. It is 154 miles in length, of which 120 are built; will have, when completed, direct connection with the Northern Pacific, and is an air line, with a saving of 100 miles over existing routes.
The Company has a LAND GRANT OF 1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND along the line of its Road, exempted by the State from taxation for 15 years, and which can be sold for much more than the cost of building the Road.
The Bonds are a first and only Mortgage upon the Road Land Grant and entire property of the Company. They are convertible into stock at par, receivable as cash for lands, and are payable in gold at the end of 15 years.
PRICE 90, and interest in currency, at which figure they net to the purchaser 9 per cent. per annum.
Pamphlets, Maps, &c., with further information, can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., and
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Financial Agents for the Company.

RHODODENDRONS.
There is no plant so beautiful. Its foliage is broad, evergreen, and hardy; its flowers are superb beyond description.
Seedlings, generally of one color ... $1 each.
Grafted plants, of all the colors ... $2 each.
These, with all the evergreens, can be planted at this season. For catalogues address
PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.

GEO. STECK & CO.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Piano Ware-rooms
TO NO. 25 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN UNION-SQUARE AND 5TH-AV.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

STERLING
SILVER-WARE.
HAVING ENLARGED THEIR WORKS AT
Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.,
AND COMPLETED THEIR ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
SPOONS & FORKS, &c.,
BY IMPROVED PROCESSES,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
NOW OFFER A FULL STOCK OF TABLE-WARE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE
Gorham Mf'g Co.
STERLING SILVER-WARE
Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.
The Gorham Factory possesses all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.
A complete assortment of Gorham Electroplate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

FREEMAN & BURR,
SPRING 138 AND 140 SPRING
CLOTHING. FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK. CLOTHING.
FREEMAN & BURR HAVE VERY great pleasure in inviting an inspection of their immense stock for the present season. It embraces the choicest products of the loom from every part of the world, both in the piece and made up for immediate wear, for all ages and all occasions.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $8.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $10.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $15.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $20.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $25.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $30.
FREEMAN & BURR'S BUSINESS AND Dress Suits; Boys' and Youths' Suits; Traveling, Hunting, Yachting Suits, &c., embrace every novelty in style and texture of material. From the extensive range of stock a few moments suffice to make satisfactory selections, or if preferred any garment is MADE TO MEASURE at a few hours' notice.
SUITS, $10. BOYS' SUITS, $5.
SUITS, $15. BOYS' SUITS, $8.
SUITS, $20. BOYS' SUITS, $10.
SUITS, $30. BOYS' SUITS, $12.
SUITS, $40. BOYS' SUITS, $15.
SUITS, $50. BOYS' SUITS, $20.
ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY filled. FREEMAN & BURR'S Easy and Accurate System for SELF-MEASURE enables parties in any part of the country to order clothing direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMples of Goods, Price List and Fashion Sheet sent free on application.

BROOKS BROS.,
UNION-SQUARE,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
SUPERIOR STOCK
OF
CLOTHS AND CLOTHING FOR SPRING.

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No. 41 Lombard-st., London.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Commercial Credits,
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CIRCULAR LETTERS
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Available in All Parts of the World.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
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LEWIS & CONGER'S
(LATE "BERRIAN")
HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS.
FINE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
REFRIGERATORS,
KITCHEN FURNITURE, CROCKERY AND COOKING UTENSILS,
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT LOWEST PRICES.
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BEEBE'S RANGES
The best and cheapest apparatus for families in use. We will exchange any ordinary size, worn out or unsatisfactory range of other makers, and replace it with one of our No. 1 largest family size, all input and ready for use, for
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and warrant it satisfactory in every particular.
JANES & KIRTLAND,
Successors to Janes, Beebe & Co.,
NOS. 2, 4, 6, 8 AND 10 READE-ST.

TAYLOR'S SALOON,
NO. 555 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts., block below Niblo's Theatre.
RESTAURANT,
ICE CREAM SALOON,
CONFECTIONERY,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
OPEN FOR BREAKFAST AT 6 A. M.
OPEN TILL 12 P. M. FOR THEATRE PARTIES.
Persons arriving in the City by the early boats and trains will find this the best and most convenient place in which to take breakfast.

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S ARE THE BEST. 265 BROADWAY.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
First-class square and upright Pianos for sale at reduced prices; sold on installments; to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.
Every instrument warranted for five years.
L. BAUER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.